

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

In This Number

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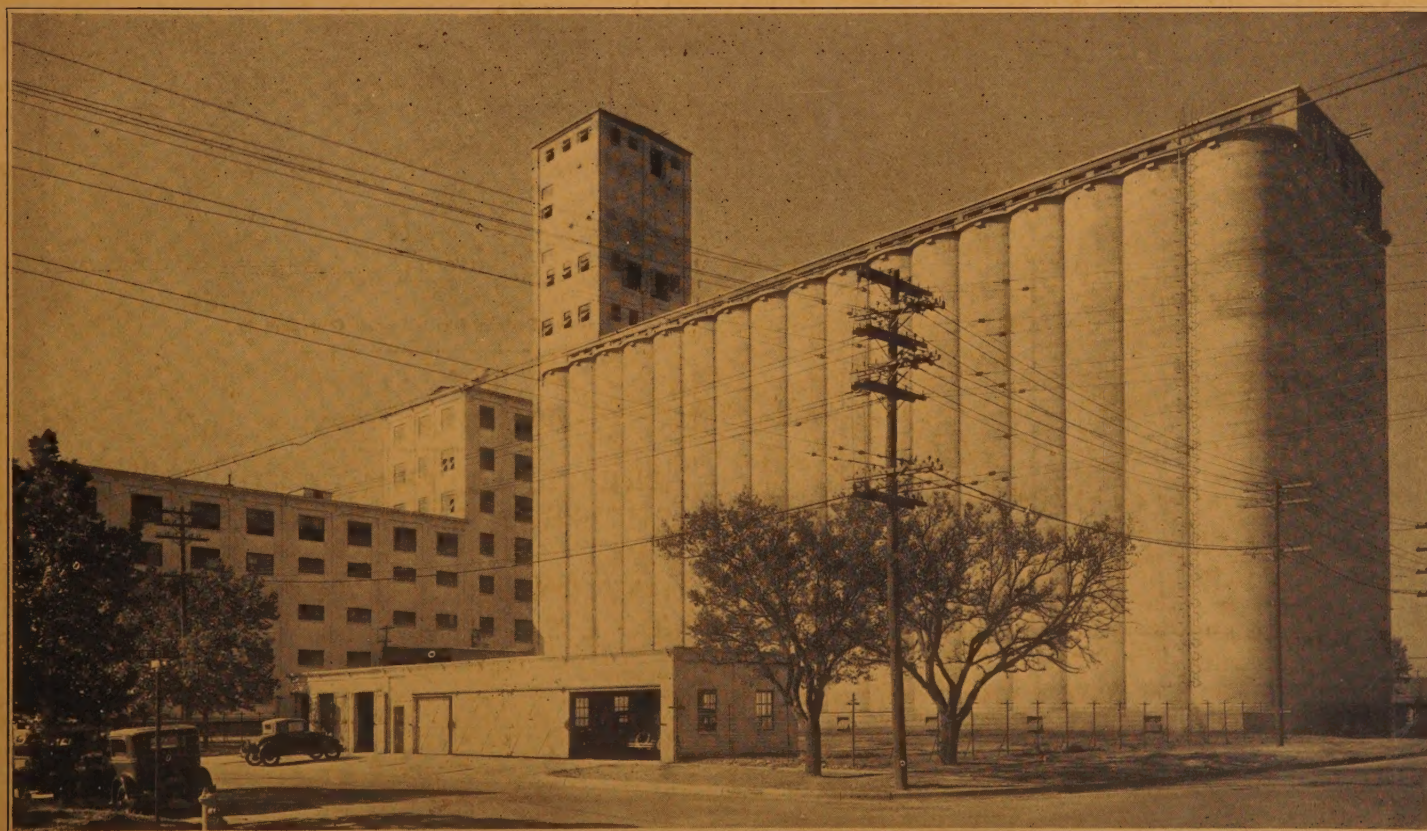
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Reinforced Concrete Annex Added to Storage Facilities of General Mills Inc., at Wichita Falls, Tex.

For description see Page 226

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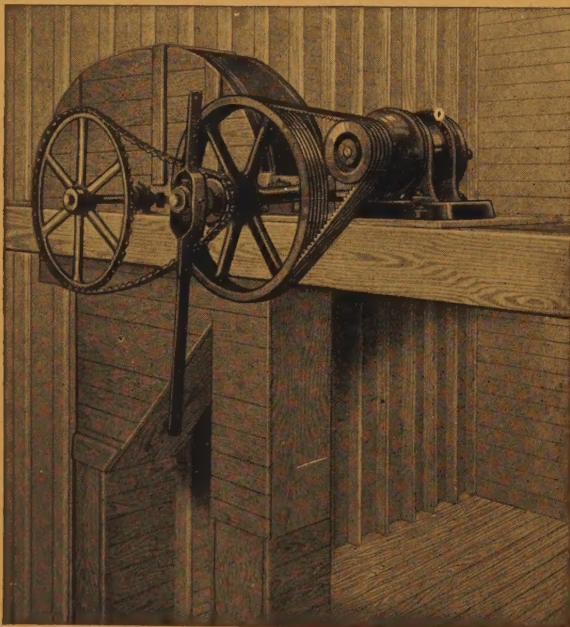
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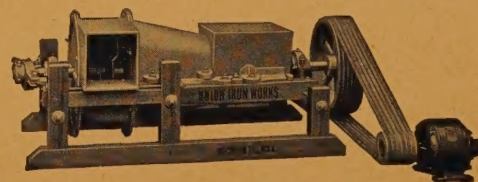


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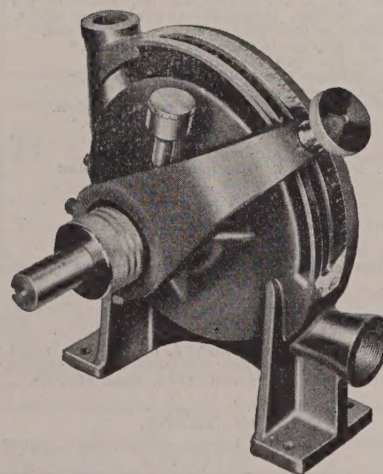
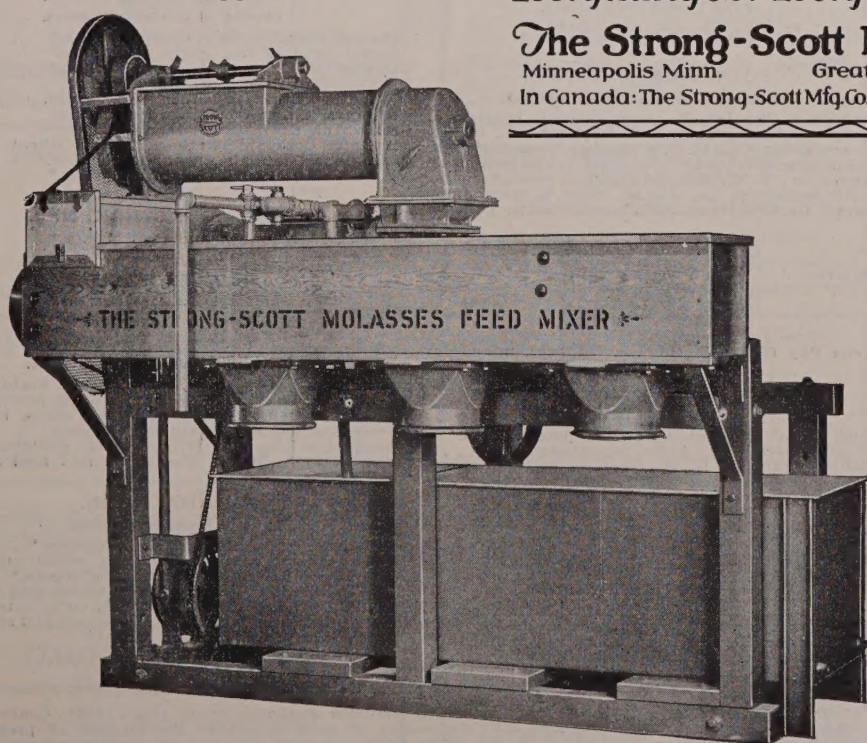
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(Continued on next page.)

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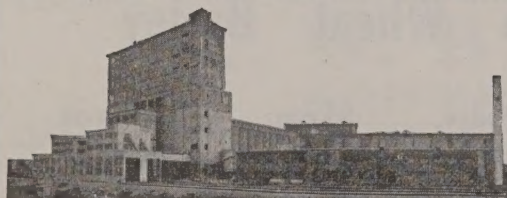
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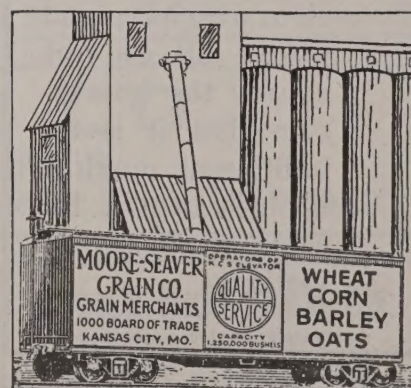
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J. Ralph Pickell Conference

at Kansas City

Permit me to announce conference of my clients, readers of the Round-Up and their friends at Kansas City, Mo., Saturday, April 4, 1931.

Specific time and place will be announced upon receipt of reservations.

Reservations are secured in this way.

Send me one dollar for each name for which you wish reservation.

Since admission is by ticket only, it is necessary to send name and address of each one desiring a reservation. When you come to attend, your dollar will be handed back to you. The purpose of this method is to prevent a large number of reservations for those who will not actually attend.

If you don't come, I get your dollar. If you do come, you get your dollar back at the door.

Subject: "Wheat Prices Now and for Some Years Ahead."

At the close of my discourse, I will stand questioning until you are done. I will present to you at the Conference, certain facts and theories which I am now teaching in my Winter School in Florida.

All that I ask of you is that you attend the Conference, with the understanding that what I present to you will be considered in confidence.

Address me,

J. Ralph Pickell, P. O. Box 2235, St. Petersburg, Fla.

All reservations must be in my hands by March 15.

None will be made in Kansas City

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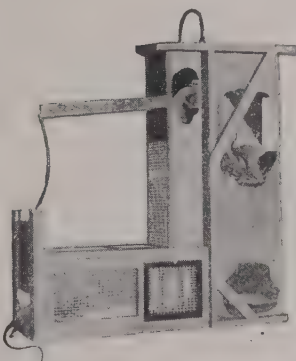
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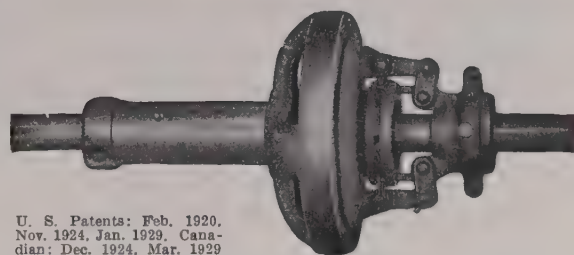
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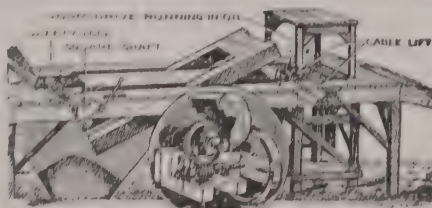
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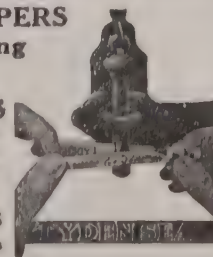
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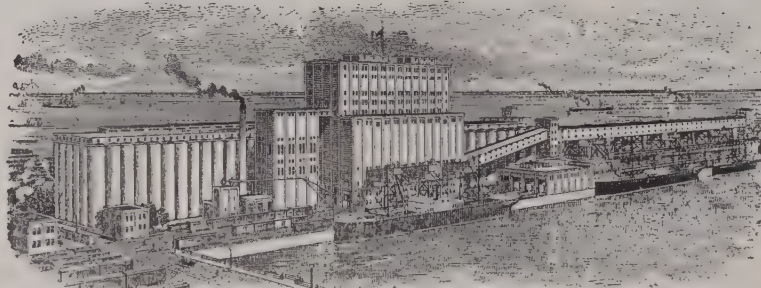
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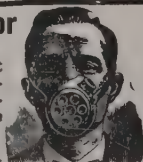
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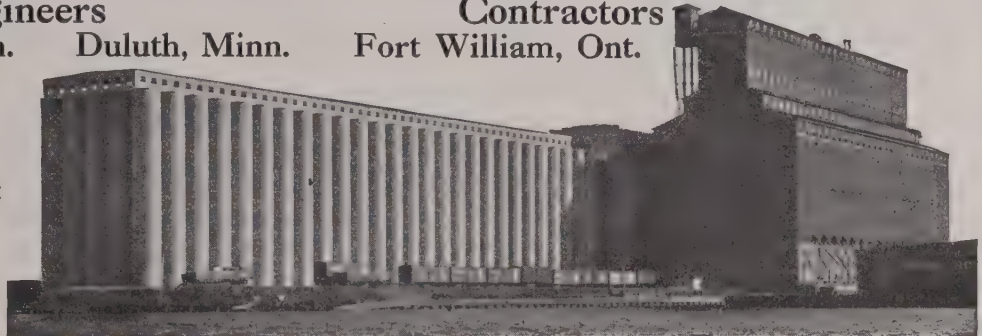
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ILLINOIS—Two first class elevators for sale, showing a good business, and located in a good town in McLean Co. Will consider one elevator showing good business as part payment. Write 66A9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

INDIANA—Two of the best elevators located in West Central part of state; 15,000 bus. each; electrified; modern equipment and excellent feed business; very little competition; have other interests and will sell reasonably. Write 66C3 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

MINNESOTA cleaning and transfer elevator for sale; 130,000 bushels; three track scales; good cleaning machinery; electric power good condition. Excellent transit location; fine dairy territory. Bargain easy terms payment. Write 66B6, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Illinois.

INDIANA—Elevator for sale, 18,000 bu.—6,500 cribbed, balance for oats, two warehouses, good buildings. Exclusive business grain, feed, coal, fence, cement, tile and other farm sidelines. Good distance from trucking centers and other elevators. Large annual carload business. C. A. Mendenhall, Mgr., Economy, Ind.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

MICHIGAN—Choice of three elevators in three towns. Some very good buys. Chatterton & Son, Lansing, Mich.

CASTLETON, IND.—10,000 bu. up-to-date elvtr. for sale; 14 mi. n. e. of Indpls. Also model A.A. Ford truck. Doing good business; price right. Albert Steinmeier, R. 13, Box 325, Indianapolis, Ind.

NO. ILLINOIS—Grain elevator with big receipts in grain country for sale at greatly reduced price. Lumber and coal yard attached to this. Doing good profitable business. Manager can continue. Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

IOWA—Exclusive grain, coal, livestock, feed and seed business for sale. Elevator capacity 42,000 bus., good condition; coal sheds in good condition; large double corncrib for ear corn. Splendid territory. Write 66A12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

ELEVATOR AND FEED MILL

MINN.—Elevator and Feed Mill bargain. Write L. Ohnstad, Wells, Minn.

CHICAGO—Elevator and feed mill complete for sale; operating; capacity 5 to 6 cars per day. Bargain. Write 65V7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANT TO BUY or Lease an elevator in Western Kansas or Nebraska. Address 66D2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANT TO BUY OR LEASE three country elevators in Western Kansas wheat belt. Address 65Y11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANT TO BUY good going elevator and feed mill. Northern Illinois or Wisconsin preferred. Confidential. No brokers. Address 66D5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANT TO TRADE for grain elvtr. a good 7-room house with water inside, elec. through-out, also 160 acres farm land 1 mi. from town. Write 66C5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

ELEVATOR BROKERS

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. McGuire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE BEST MILLWRIGHTS

Get them through the Buffalo office. We have Millwrights located everywhere and will send the nearest to your locality.

ASSOCIATED MILLWRIGHTS OF AMERICA
Affiliated with U. B. of C. and J. of A.
Herman H. Droit, Secretary,
1152 Abbott Road, Buffalo, N. Y.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE

FLOUR AND MILLING BUSINESS for sale—active concern—well equipped flour mill located on St. Clair River; dockage facilities; electric power; 50 miles from Detroit; doing a general flour and feed business; in a farming, dairy and chicken community. Will sell mill with business at inventory price or can arrange sale of controlling interest in business subject to lease on property. An extraordinary bargain. Address of Owner—L. J. Esslinger, 14619 Kercheval Ave., Detroit, Mich.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FLOUR MILL & FEED BUSINESS, Ohio. Established 50 years in good location. Complete equipment, practically new. No competition within 30 mile radius. Annual sales, \$75,000. Priced to sell. Other good businesses in good locations. Write, National Brokerage Co., Omaha, Nebr.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

HELPFUL BOOKS FOR CARLOT GRAIN HANDLERS

Clark's Decimal Wheat Values cover only wheat and show the value at a glance or with one addition of any quantity of wheat from 10 lbs. to 100,000 lbs. at any market price from 50 cents to \$2.39 per bushel. Printed on ledger paper and bound in art canvas. Weight 12 ozs. Order Form 33XX. Price \$2.00.

Purchase and Sale Contracts give a quick reference to Purchases and Sales. The Purchases being recorded on the left hand page and Sales on the right so user can quickly determine if he is long or short. Bound in tan canvas, 100 double pages size 8½x14 ins. Order Form 18 P&S. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Clark's Freight Tables Show the freight rate per bushel from a given rate per hundred pounds, when the rate is from 2 to 50½ cents per hundred pounds, by one-half cent rises. The table is printed in two colors on heavy Bristol board, size 7x9 inches, and may be used for determining the freight per bushel of 60, 56, 48 and 32 pounds. Price 15c, 3 for 40c.

Confirmation Blanks, Triplicating, will enable you to avoid disputes, differences and prevent expensive errors. Space is provided on our Confirmation Blanks for recording all essential conditions of each trade. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs both and returns one. Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound in pressboard with two sheets of dual faced carbon, size 5½x8 inches. Order Form 6CB, 90 cents. Weight 9 ounces.

Leaking Car Report Blanks bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating the reporting specifically places where car showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on bond, size 5½x8½ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Price 40c a pad; three for \$1.00. Weight 3 ounces.

Clark's Decimal Grain Values save time and money and prevents errors. It shows at a glance, or with simple addition, the cost of any quantity of grain from 10 to 100,000 pounds at any given market price and reduces pounds to bushels on the same page. Values are shown directly from pounds without reducing to bushels. Pounds shown in red figures and values in black; price being given at top and bottom of each page. Prices for oats range from 10 to 79 cents a bushel; for corn, rye and flaxseed, 10 cents to \$1.09; for wheat, clover, peas and potatoes, 30 cents to \$1.59; for barley and buckwheat, 20 cents to \$1.49 per bushel. Order Form 36. Price \$4.00. Weight 1½ lbs.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

WANT POSITION as grain buyer; age 27; 5 years experience buying all grains grown in the west; excellent references. Address 66D44, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANT POSITION as manager of farmers or line elevator. Twenty years successful experience. A1 reference. Address 66C14, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

WANT POSITION as manager of farmers or line elevator. Twelve years experience. A1 references. Prefer territory western Neb. or eastern or western Colorado. Write 66D43, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANT POSITION as manager of elevator at good station; bought and sold all grain; can handle all sidelines, and can keep books; 20 yrs. exper. Best references. Write 66A6, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED Feed and Seed Salesman wanted; full line; reliable concern; recommendations necessary. Commission basis only; to travel Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. Write Box 83, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

ENGINES FOR SALE

A REAL BARGAIN—40 h.p. upright Venn-Severin engine in A-1 condition. \$500.00 like it stards. P. A. Cope, Frederick, Okla.

MOTOR SERVICE

ELECTRIC MOTORS repaired, rented and sold. Independent Electric Machinery Co., 300 Southwest Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

SCALES FOR SALE

BARGAINS—4 and 5 bu. Richardson Automatic Scales for sale; in topnotch condition. W. H. Cramer Const. Co., No. Platte, Neb.

RICHARDSON SCALES for sale. Automatic grain elevator scales, five, six and fifteen bushel capacities. Write Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MODERN ELEVATOR FACILITIES

At Your Command
Harper Grain Co.,
Wabash Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employe, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

MOTORS FOR SALE

WESTINGHOUSE 15-h.p., three phase, 220 volt, 1720 speed electric motor for sale. \$35.00 takes it. Syler & Syler, Plymouth, Ind.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

ELECTRIC MOTORS For Sale—Hundreds of "Rockford Rebuilt" machines, all makes, types and sizes available for immediate shipment. All thoroughly overhauled and reconditioned, fully covered by our "One Year Guarantee" against electrical or mechanical defects. Send for complete stock list.

BULLETIN NO. 38.

Sixty illustrated pages of motors, generators, transformers, etc., mailed free on request. **ROCKFORD POWER MACHINERY COMPANY**, 620 Sixth Street, Rockford, Ill.

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00. Weight 3 lbs.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

SEEDS FOR SALE

KOREAN Lespedeza Seed. J. A. McCarty Seed Co., Evansville, Ind.

RYE, northern re-cleaned; sacked. Ohio Valley Seed Co., Evansville, Ind.

SEED OATS, high grade, re-cleaned. T. H. Cochrane Co., Portage, Wis.

TIMOTHY and Alsike Mixtures. Write 66D19, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BIG GERMAN Millet Seed, high grade country run. Muncy & Carson, Elkhart, Kans.

NORTHWESTERN Dent Seed Corn. Samples on request. L. L. Olds Seed Co., Madison, Wis.

AMBER CANE SEED, good quality, high yielding. Sherman-Magnolia Seed Co., Dallas, Tex.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE, either bag lots or less than bag lots. Hooton-Davis Seed Co., Lebanon, Ind.

CANADA BLUE GRASS, ask for prices and samples. Harvey Seed Co., 65 Ellicott St., Buffalo, N. Y.

COMMON ALFALFA, either state sealed or U. S. verified as to origin. Kellogg Seed Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

ALFALFA SEED, extra No. 1, blue tag, Grimm. Northern Montana Alfalfa Growers Ass'n., Glasgow, Mont.

OHIO GROWN TIMOTHY, re-cleaned, tested for purity and germination. Sneath-Cunningham Co., Tiffin, Ohio.

COSSACK ALFALFA, state certified, sealed and tagged. Address 66D26, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ALSIKE CLOVER Seed, supreme quality, tested. Quotations and samples on request. Duthie Co., Lewiston, Idaho.

BUCKWHEAT GRAIN for sale—Re-cleaned Jap Buckwheat in car lots. Your inquiries solicited. H. B. Low & Son, Orangeville, Pa.

BLUEGRASS, various weights and grades. Samples and prices of identical lots on request. Maupin Seed Co., King City, Mo.

ENSILAGE CORN, Virginia Grown, exceptional quality, adapted to Northern and Western states. T. W. Wood & Sons, 11 S. 14th St., Richmond, Va.

SURPLUS CLOVER, medium red and alsike, at less than wholesale prices. Hardy, clean, Minnesota grown seed. Davis Seed Co., St. Peter, Minn.

DOUBLE DWARF MILO Maize seed, finest quality. Write or wire for samples and quotations. Capital Fuel & Feed Co., Phoenix, Ariz.

MINNESOTA Grown Oats, certified, free from wild oats, as well as other noxious weeds. Write for samples and prices. Cashman Seed Co., Owatonna, Minn.

CLOVER SEED, every variety. We will send you samples of seed best adapted to your territory. Our seeds are used everywhere. Lilly Seed Co., Caldwell, Idaho.

COSSACK ALFALFA Seed, Idaho state certified. Tests free of noxious weeds and shows high viability. Samples on request. Darrow Bros. Seed Supply Co., Twin Falls, Ida.

BLACKFOOT Genuine State Certified Grimm Alfalfa Seed, red and blue tag; scarified; free from noxious weeds. Idaho Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers Ass'n., Blackfoot, Idaho. Also ship from Chicago.

WESTERN RYE GRASS, Oregon grown. Farmers are always interested in high quality Rye Grass Seed, be sure your supply is ample to supply the demand. Ask for sample and prices. Senders & Co., Albany, Ore.

SEED CORN

Medium early maturing varieties of high quality and germination prove a splendid sideline for your trade. Get our samples—place them in a noticeable position—they are sent gratis. DeWall Seed Co., Gibson City, Ill.

LADINO CLOVER, a new green feed for poultry; yields abundantly and withstands frost better than alfalfa. Can be cut continuously. Your farmer patrons will be interested in such a crop. Write for prices and other details. Aggeler & Musser Seed Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

Modern Methods

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

.....bushels State.....

Use Universal Grain Code and reduce your Telegraph Tolls.

MACHINES FOR SALE

AIR-BLAST CAR LOADER, new, very best on the market; reasonable. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS—Used Attrition Mills for sale, belt and motor driven; Kenyon Crushers; Expert Oat Huller; Monitor Oat Clipper; all kinds of machinery and supplies. The Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, Ohio.

BATCH MIXERS—SLIGHTLY USED

Small, medium and large size self-contained vertical batch mixers, also horizontal mixers. Practically new machines at unusual prices. Write 66C12 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

NEW AND USED MACHINERY FOR SALE

One 22" double head Bauer Bros. Ball Bearing, Motor-driven Attrition Mill; 1 Three pair high Feed Mill, excellent condition; 1 Hess Corn & Grain Drier; capacity 1,200 bu. We own and have listed a large assortment of elevator, feed mill, flour & cereal mill equipment on which we can make you very attractive prices. It will pay you to write us before purchasing elsewhere. Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS

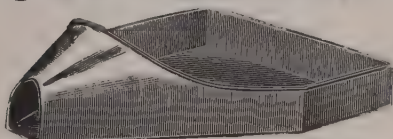
Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments. When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO
9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

24" Bauer Bros. Attrition Mill with two 15-h.p. Motors; 18" Monarch Mill with two 10-h.p. Motors; 24" Dreadnaught, 20" Monarch, 22" Robinson Attrition Mills; two Hammer Mills; half and one ton Vertical Batch Mixers; half and one ton Horizontal Batch Mixers; Elevators all sizes; Dreadnaught and Monarch Crushers; Hopper, Platform and Automatic Scales; Exact Weight Scales; Oat Crushers; Barley Rolls; Corn Crackers; Corn Driers; Vibrometer Packer; French Burr Mills; Large and Small Pulleys; Canvas and Rubber Belt; one Hess and one Huhn Drier; one Humphrey Elevator; one Manlift; Car Puller; Bag Piler; Car Loader; Ball Bearing Belt Tighteners. Send us a list of your wants, we can supply you with a full line of Feed, Flour Mill and Elevator Machinery, also Molasses Feed Machinery. Write us before buying elsewhere. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

SAMPLE PANS

Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ ", \$2.00 at Chicago.
Seed Size, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 11$ ", \$1.65 at Chicago.

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED**
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Union Special, Type "L", motor driven, bag closing machine. Write or wire STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR QUICK SALE

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. DIAMOND HULLER CO., Winona, Minn.

BARGAINS—One 75-h.p. Murray corliss engine; one heavy rubber drive belt, 18 in. wide, 65 ft. long; two double stands on 7x20 rolls; two Minneapolis centrifugal reels and one motor-driven Haines upright feed mixer, new; one two-pair high roller feed mill. Please make us an offer. Berry Bros. Co., Norwood, Minn.

BATCH MIXERS

Latest type, very best on the market, from 100 to 4,000 pounds capacity. Prices reasonable; let us have your inquiries for prompt shipment. Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

2 steel elevator legs only, complete with exception of belt, for 24" belt, approximately 100' centers; 4 steel elevator legs complete with belt, $26\frac{1}{2}$ ' centers, 14x7" buckets. Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo.

MACHINES WANTED

A GOOD SECOND-HAND 32-in. or 34-in. grain blower blast fan wanted. A Maroa boss or an American blower. Ball bearing blast fan only. Pollock Grain Co., Middle Point, Ohio.

WANTED

Hammer Mills, 9x30" and larger Roller Mills, Automatic Scales, Feed and Flour Mixers, Grinders, Attrition Mills, 8x32" Reels, Feeders, Bleachers. Give price and full description. Address 63N14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Record of Receipts—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size $15\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus. Price, Kind, Seller, Amount," in the order named. Priced at only \$2, as is.

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

Aren't St. Bernard's Just Wonderful

Now that the U. S. Government has an avalanche of wheat coming its way, who will attempt the relief of the Government?

With apologies to the New York Tribune

Have You Seed For Sale?

Do You Wish To Buy Seed?

See our "Seeds For Sale—
Wanted" Department
This Number.

Elevators Are Often Sold for \$1.00

thru the "Elevators for Sale" columns of the Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated, the Grain Trade's long accepted medium for Wanted—For Sale advertisements, try it.



Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-lb. breaks. Just the thing for quickly reducing truck loads.

Printed from large, clear type conveniently arranged on both sides of six cards, size $10\frac{3}{4} \times 12\frac{3}{4}$ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at Chicago, \$1.50. Order 3275 Extended.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
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332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898
AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882
THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928
PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth. Member A. B. C.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 25, 1931

WHEN in the market for field or grass seeds of any variety consult our "Seeds for Sale" dept.

LOW PRODUCTION costs furnish a pretty sure road to profits. Higher per unit production, whether it is in grain, eggs, milk or pork means good seed, good feed, and good care, but it all pays. Country elevator operators and feed and seed dealers will find profit in such a campaign for both their customers and themselves.

SOME ELEVATOR men never forget a swindler. One buyer at Estherville, Iowa, recently caused the arrest of a tenant who begged the advance of \$100.00, on corn he proposed "to haul in the next week," in 1925. Later developments disclosed the fact that the corn was already mortgaged, so it has not yet been delivered, but the tenant has been located and will, no doubt, soon pay the penalty for his swindling practices. If more elevator operators exercised the same vigilance, fewer attempts would be made to impose upon them.

STABILIZATION of silver prices as contemplated in a resolution approved by the Senate foreign relations committee Feb. 18 would but add another blunder to the long record of valorization of wheat, cotton, rubber, coffee, etc., all of which have been flat failures.

NEBRASKA grain elevator operators are to be commended for coming to the aid of the solons of their state with amendments to the unworkable warehouse law. If the lawmakers in both state and national legislative halls would call in the practical business men engaged in trade and commerce they could accomplish more and with less damage to the public's interest.

THE MANAGER of a farmer-owned Indiana elevator says: "Chairman Legge had better not attempt to come into our territory for a speech, for our farmers would mob him. They say he has made a colossal blunder of his job and the sooner he gets out, the better." This, he says, reflects the sentiment of the hundreds of farmers who have come to the elevator during the past year.

THE PERSISTENCE with which some railroads reject shortage claims, is more than exasperating. Eastern trunk lines seem to be the worst offenders along this line. They know just as well as shippers should know, that even though car was not reported to have leaked grain in transit, if the carrier fails to deliver at destination the amount actually received at point of origin, then it is clearly liable for the amount lost.

THE PLOT to break the wheat market by sending fake orders to be executed at the opening was a flop due to the care exercised by brokers, executing orders in the pits, to check the customer responsible. This is a plain case of attempted manipulation that affords the eager Grain Futures Administration its first opportunity since the law was enacted several years ago, to apprehend and punish a wud-be "manipulator."

COMPRESSED AIR tanks explode principally because they have been left in a dirty, dusty place, to look after themselves. If valves are not kept clean they will stick and refuse to release pressure, with disastrous results to the tank and anyone who happens to be in the neighborhood when it lets go. Frequent inspection of valves, especially in hot weather, and the re-grinding to prevent sticking and re-compression, will help to reduce the explosion hazard.

THE MILLFEED futures market of St. Louis has demonstrated the value of exchanges affording opportunity to hedge against loss. A few years ago, before this market was established, the flour millers had to restrict their flour sales or take a chance of loss on the offal. Many millers would have sustained heavy loss the past year had they not used the Merchants Exchange for the sale of millfeed. Those who did so are congratulating themselves on their foresight.

THE BILL introduced in the Washington State Legislature to limit the salaries of officers of grain pools to \$5,000 each per year should have the earnest support of everyone who is not farming the farmers.

IT IS SUGGESTED by some that drouth loans may not prove an unmixed blessing to this country's agriculture, as it will enable hundreds of marginal farmers to continue to produce cotton, wheat, etc., of which there are already tremendous surpluses, when they should quit farming altogether.

THREATENED entry of the provisional government of Argentina into the wheat export trade surely is the acme of stupidity. If intended as a price raising scheme the U. S. Farm Board and Canadian Pool lessons have been lost on the South Americans; and if the purpose is to force exports to improve the rate of exchange on the peso, as is more probable, the example of Russia points to failure. The Russian rouble now is at a greater discount than the silver peso; and if the Argentines embark on a similar disorganization of trade they may expect their currency to become equally debased.

COLLECTIONS always constitute a problem to the country elevator retailing merchandise to the farmers of his community. This year collections have been more of a problem than ever and countless elevators in self defense have gone to the cash basis. If they will continue on this basis they will save themselves a great deal of expense in the future. There is nearly three times the expense in a credit business over that of a cash business. Besides interest on borrowed money, the bad accounts that must be charged off, and the labor of keeping records, there is the constant effort of trying to collect from even good accounts. Often the good accounts are perfectly willing to let an elevator operator finance their operations if he is willing. He knows he can not afford to do this, so why try?

HALOS PUT on by state law makers the minute they take a seat in the State House, afflicts many sane politicians with a perverted view of business, and they immediately attempt to force a so-called reform through the enactment of unnecessary laws. True, a few of these wisecracks are prompted solely by greedy graft, but most of them have an honest desire to protect their constituents from unfair methods and practices. Grain men who have called upon them with committees of intelligent merchants, have generally found them quite reasonable when the requirements of business were fully explained to them. Meddling law makers in many states have been making life miserable recently for merchants engaged in many different lines, although they fully recognize that every line of business is already so badly depressed as to need every relief possible from unnecessary regulation and interference. Greater vigilance on the part of the organized trade will surely result in fewer fool laws.

GROWERS are receiving 10 or more cents more per bushel than Liverpool price due to the operation of the Stabilization Corporation, for which the Farm Board takes great credit; but what about the 50 cents per bushel the United States government and the Canadian pool knocked off the price of wheat by driving the nations of Europe into wheat production for protection against the threatened North American monopoly? The highway robber who took 50 cents from a traveler and gave him back 10 cents to pay his fare home was more generous, and did not use the government as a cloak for his operations.

CAREFULLY thought out analyses by business economists, who have long made a thorough study of marketing methods, unanimously support the growing conclusions that all attempts of our pseudo statesmen to over-ride economic laws are in vain, and will bring more distress and disaster to the farmers in whose interest the agitators claim this legislation was enacted, than any benefits which may have, or will, accrue to the farmers who are said to be in need of relief. The impracticable schemes of these dreamers need to be more persistently criticized by men with actual business experience if business is ever to get relief from burdensome regulation by these wild visionaries.

SHIPPERS WHO persist in reducing all sales to distant buyers to writing, thereby minimize the chance for misunderstandings and disputes. The cautious dealer is always the more desirable man to do business with because he is anxious to have a clear understanding of all the essential conditions to each trade recorded in a confirmation before he considers the sale consummated. This vigilance not only helps both parties thereto to avoid differences, but minimizes unexpected losses and exasperating disputes. The dealer who is anxious that those with whom he trades shall have a clear understanding of his intention, is fully justified in having a clear statement of the trade reduced to writing so there can be no excuse for a misunderstanding on the part of either.

THE DECISION by the Supreme Court of Canada holding compulsory pooling not within the power of the government, as reported elsewhere, should inspire some victim of the United States Agricultural Marketing Act to a similar attack on the constitutionality of the law, or the acts of the Farm Board engaging in the business of buying and selling grain. It is clear to any student of law that in the absence of war the federal government has no power to buy and sell commodities as a business. The grain importers of Hamburg have started suit against the German government for interference with business, and are thus setting a precedent for the wheat exporters of the United States to attack the Act because the buying of grain at artificial prices by the Stabilization Corporation has prevented them from buying wheat for export.

THE CONTROVERSY that raged a few years ago as to whether the Canadian Pool was paying growers more than they could obtain by selling to regular dealers, based on the Ft. William price, seems childish, since the Pool now takes a loss of \$23,000,000 or more wiping out the elevator investment for which the Pool took a certain deduction per bushel. When all hidden costs of Pool marketing are subtracted the Pool price is less than the grower obtains by patronizing the independent or non-pool co-operative elevator.

FOOTBALL SIGNALS "9-22-17," written in ink on scraps of paper of a uniform color, and mixed into farmers' wheat in a hap-hazard manner, has helped to capture Kansas thieves who were robbing farmers' bins. As a rule, these pilferers work in the dark and do not examine their ill-gotten property until the elevator operator calls attention to the farmer's brand in the load as it drops into his receiving sink. Elevator operators who are alert to protect their customers from night prowlers, will supply each patron with bits of paper bearing different code numerals, so as to trace the stolen wheat direct to its owner.

SELLING MERCHANDISE for cash eliminates so much of the work and worry involved in conducting business on the credit plan, elevator operators who have changed over are delighted to obtain relief from the hazards of slow accounts. Now they send would-be borrowers of their working capital to the banks, who make a business of lending money and charge interest in keeping with the hazards involved. Unless the elevator operator is willing to become a Shylock, and take an advance course in credits and collections, he cannot expect to compete with the man who conducts his business on a cash basis, and is able to sell on a narrower margin, because of his complete relief from the work, worry and hazards common to a credit business.

Wrecking Old Elevators

Here and there over the country some grain dealers with two or more elevator properties in the same town, acquired thru consolidations or thru outright purchase to reduce competition to a point where the survivors are able to make an honest living, are wrecking antiquated and obsolete equipment. The lumber salvaged from such elevators is often good and this they sell to farmers of the community who need new barns, hen houses or other out-buildings.

Such action is commendable, particularly if an elevator can no longer earn its keep. Why pay taxes and insurance in these days of high assessments if the property cannot bear the burden, or if the remaining properties are more than sufficient to meet all the grain handling needs of the community? Much better to liquidate by wrecking the building and salvaging the material for other structures.

Farm Board Living in a Fool's Paradise

At the tail end of the crop year during the four months preceding June 15 the deliveries of wheat from first hands into commercial channels of distribution drop to their low point of the cereal year, while the consuming demand continues unabated practically the same as in every other week of the year.

The effect is to diminish the burden of carrying the stock in the visible supply held by speculators, merchandisers and the Farm Board's two subsidiaries, the Grain Stabilization Corporation and the Farmers National Grain Corporation. This temporary relief is now felt principally by the largest holder, the Stabilization Corporation, and no doubt led Chairman Legge to assure the Senate Com'te that the additional \$100,000,000 would carry the Board along.

Just now the Federal Farm Board is living in a fool's paradise, totally unaware of the serious position into which it is gradually slipping.

With tremendous stocks of the one grain, wheat, to which it has chosen to limit its operation, the Stabilization Corporation will have terminal elevators so overflowing with grain that there will be no room for the oats, rye, barley, and later, the corn harvest of 1931.

The grain will back up in the country elevator and on the farms and will be followed by a breakdown of the loaning system that can not be extended to reach the growers.

With the Farm Board maintaining the price of wheat for present delivery at 20 to 30 cents per bushel above the export value, and above the value of the new crop, holders have every inducement to deliver the grain as soon as possible to the lone buyer who is paying the excessively high price. The present unseasonable rush of cash wheat to Kansas City is a direct consequence.

Stocks of wheat at Kansas City are now at an all time high record of 26,513,703 bushels, exceeding the after harvest total of 26,343,000 made Aug. 14, 1930.

Elevators at Duluth and Superior tell the same story. The houses at the head of the lakes have over 39,000,000 bus. of grain in store; and their working capacity of between 47,000,000 and 48,000,000 bus. is expected to be filled in 60 days. Here the opening of navigation can not afford the usual relief, since the price quoted by the Farm Board does not allow an export outlet.

This is evident particularly at Portland, Ore., where most of the wheat must go for export and where the relatively smaller space already is taken up with government wheat. Here as well as at Galveston, Tex., the government is quoting wheat for export at several cents below the stabilized level, without acceptance from abroad, Canada, Australia, Argentina and Russia offering cheaper.

Chairman Alexander Legge of the Farm Board stated Feb. 18 at Washington that

the carry-over of wheat on July 1 may not be less than 275,000,000 bus. This is in line with trade estimates. Mr. Legge says: "Wheat is moving to market faster than last year. Country receipts are averaging 1½ million bus. daily, about double that of last year. Because drouth relief loans are made through the department of agriculture, it has not been necessary for the farm board to sell wheat on credit for relief. The department is loaning the money with which the wheat is bought."

Selling Good Seed

Price does not always indicate the quality of a product, but it is the most dependable guide in at least 95 instances out of each hundred. If we buy a dollar watch or a ten dollar suit of clothes, we don't expect either the looks or the service to be very high grade. We have purchased something "cheap," and we get what we have paid for.

A good many people are constantly looking for bargains and unless they are expert judges of quality, they very frequently are "stung." Every one, however, wants full value for his dollars, and no one can possibly object to that.

Hunting for bargains in the purchase of seeds is a particularly dangerous thing. Not only is the time, labor and land, used in the planting of dead seed, wasted, but if the seed is not clean there is the possibility of noxious weed infestation which may entail years of labor to eradicate. It should not take more than half a minute to prove to the prospective purchaser of seed, that the best is the cheapest.

Take red clover seed for example: Methods of cleaning and testing are now such that almost 100 per cent purity and germination may be safely promised, but that kind of seed may sell for \$25.00 per hundred or 25 cents per pound.

Other seed may test 80 per cent purity and 70 per cent germination and the actual worth of this seed may be determined by multiplying the purity by the germination. This gives 56 per cent and on the basis of 25 cent perfect seed, this 70-80 material is worth only 14 cents. In other words, it would take 1.78 pounds of the 70-80 seed to produce the same stand that might be looked for from 100 pounds of the 100 per cent seed. The weeds in the field sown with the cheaper seed, would simply "be thrown in for good measure."

MUCH IS BEING SAID, these days, about paying producers on the basis of the quality of what they offer for sale, and that is of course as it should be. The trouble, especially in so far as high protein wheat is concerned is that not enough farmers in any given locality are making any special effort in this direction, and buyers have not been getting full carloads that are anywhere near uniform in protein content.

Reducing Wheat Acreage

If the members of the Farm Board ever had any hope that our farmers would heed their clarion call for reduced acreage, that hope was of course blasted when the U. S. D. A. reported the acreage of winter wheat to be only 1.1 per cent below that of 1929. That demonstrated as nothing else could have done, how little confidence our farmers placed in what the Board was saying and doing.

Recognizing the futility of what it attempted, the Board threatens to stay out of the new crop market and to sell the wheat it now owns. What that would do to prices not only in this country, but throughout the world, no one dare predict.

The whole thing, however, certainly puts the spring wheat grower pretty deeply "in the hole." If not an acre is planted to spring wheat, it would only take an average yield of the fall sown grain, together with the carryover, to give us all of the wheat needed for domestic consumption before another harvest.

Even to suggest complete abandonment of the spring wheat planting program is, of course, preposterous. Cutting the usual acreage squarely in half would prove calamitous and, from a statistical standpoint, not very effective, for our spring wheat crop only figures about 30 per cent of the total crop, and under the law of averages we would still produce about 680,000,000 bu. With a record breaking carryover and ruined foreign markets, that would certainly be enough.

Wheat growers prefer to run their own business and doubtless will continue to show their lack of regard for the bureaucrats trying to run their affairs by ignoring the instructions to reduce.

How Far Should They Go?

The question is often raised as to how far state agricultural colleges and experiment stations should go in the production and sale of seeds, seedlings, live stock, etc.

There are many dealers who maintain that the activities of these institutions should be strictly limited to experimental work and that as soon as an improved strain of some grain has been developed, or a superior type of poultry produced, no further work should be done; growing supplies for distribution and actual distribution being left for the producers and the commercial distributors. There are others who say that this would be too slow a process and with the chances largely favoring a rapid deterioration in quality.

Like every other question, this one has two sides and each has some strong arguments in its favor. If a new and better type of product has been developed, it is no more than fair that a rapid distribution should be encouraged. If farmers can make money thru college developed dairy cattle or experiment station developed wheat or corn, while they are losing money on the old types, quick substitution should be welcomed.

For any state institution, however, to produce these things year after year and to sell them, in direct competition with farm growers and commercial handlers, is not only unfair, but it is in conflict with the purposes for which the colleges and experiment stations were created.

No hard and fast rule can be laid down for the control of such matters and they must be left largely to the judgment of state officials and this will naturally be based upon the words of protest from those who are hurt and the words of praise from those who are helped.

As a specific instance of what is being done, the Minn. Ag. Exp. Station has just announced that it has 2000 bus. of Minrus oats for distribution to approved growers, this spring, and one of the conditions is that the resultant seed be held subject to release by the station.

Bonded Grain Must Be Moved Out Or Duty Paid

Altho three years is the time allowed for the holding of bonded commodities in warehouses the tariff act of 1930 makes an exception of grain. Congress seems determined to discourage our merchants handling foreign products abroad.

Bonded grain must be moved out in 10 months or the duty paid.

The law governing commodities in bonded warehouses reads as follows:

Sec. 577. Any merchandise subject to duty, with the exception of perishable articles and explosive substances other than firecrackers, may be entered for warehousing and be deposited in a bonded warehouse at the expense and risk of the owner, importer, or consignee. Such merchandise may be withdrawn, at any time within three years (or ten months in the case of grain) from the date of importation, for consumption upon payment of the duties and charges accruing thereon at the rate of duty imposed by law upon such merchandise at the date of withdrawal; or may be withdrawn for exportation or for transportation and exportation to a foreign country, or for shipment or for transportation and shipment to the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, or the island of Guam, without payment of duties thereon, or for transportation and rewarehousing at another port: Provided, That the total period of time for which such merchandise may remain in bonded warehouse shall not exceed three years (or ten months in the case of grain) from the date of importation. Merchandise upon which the duties have been paid and which shall have remained continuously in bonded warehouse or otherwise in the custody and under the control of customs officers, may be entered or withdrawn at any time within three years (or ten months in the case of grain) after the date of importation for exportation or for transportation and exportation to a foreign country, or for shipment or for transportation and shipment to the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, or the island of Guam, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and upon such entry or withdrawal, and exportation or shipment, 99 per centum of the duties thereon shall be refunded.

Sec. 559. Merchandise upon which any duties or charges are unpaid, remaining in bonded warehouse beyond three years (or ten months in the case of grain) from the date of importation, shall be regarded as abandoned to the Government and shall be sold under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and the proceeds of sale paid into the Treasury, as in the case of unclaimed merchandise covered by Section 493 of this Act, subject to the payment to the owner or consignee of such amount, if any, as shall remain after deduction of duties, charges, and expenses. Merchandise upon which all duties and charges have been paid, remaining in bonded warehouse beyond three years (or ten months in the case of grain) from the date of importation, shall be held to be no longer in the custody or control of the officers of the customs.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Originals for R. R. Claim?

Grain & Feed Journals: Is it necessary that a railroad company have all original papers in a grain claim to make a settlement?

Would not a copy be sufficient? Would it be all right for an elevator company to enter suit on copies of original papers?—G. P. Dikeman, mgr. Rapatee Co-operative Farmers Ass'n, Rapatee, Ill.

Ans.: For the purposes of the railroad company copies will answer, unless the authenticity of the documents is questioned, as in case of forgery of Bs/L.

In the courts carbon copies are accepted the same as originals. If the copies are not carbon duplicates additional testimony is required to establish that they are true copies.

Since claim departments have been known to lose shippers' documents it is advisable to furnish duplicate copies, retaining the originals.

Protein Is Protein?

Grain & Feed Journals: A theory is advanced in some circles to the effect that feeders are coming to believe protein is protein, regardless of its source and kind. While we do not subscribe to such an opinion, we should be interested in learning what you think about it.—Iowa Feed Maker.

Ans.: Such a theory is unsupported by the facts. We have heard it expressed in connection with discussions on the habits of European feeders. It does not, however, take into consideration the education of American feeders, nor the experiments and studies the leaders among them pursue on their own account.

Capable authorities have made so exhaustive studies on proteins, and such wide circulation has been given their findings that feeders everywhere in this country recognize the characteristics of the different proteins as found in different carriers.

Proteins are made up of some 18 or more amino acids, each a little different from the other. In some proteins there may be an over abundance of amino acids of one kind, and a shortage of those of another kind. Different carriers will vary the combination of the amino acids in their protein. Similarly various forms of domestic animal and bird life utilize different proportions of the combination of amino acids. This, undoubtedly, accounts for the manifest improvement in feeding results when a combination of protein carriers is used in the ration.

Few if any manufacturers of mixed feeds to-day will attempt to put out a balanced ration with cottonseed meal, or linseed meal, or meat scrap, or tankage or any other single carrier of protein as the sole source of protein content. They will use combinations of protein carriers, including in the ration carefully studied proportions of such ingredients as those named, corn gluten meal, soy bean meal, fish meal, copra meal or a number of others. This is as true of supplemental feeds as it is of complete rations. Proved by countless experiments, the principle of combining proteins to meet feeding requirements, is no longer theoretical.

Any attempt to generalize on proteins, classifying them as "all alike," is obvious fallacy. Recognition of the details in which they differ, and utilization of such knowledge, often marks the difference between the successful feeder and the failure.

Portland, Ore.—One thing quite noticeable during the past 30 days, and since the prices of wheat and barley have been so low, is that we are finding an occasional car that contains quite a percentage of wheat and barley. It is quite evident to us that these grains have been added to the corn no doubt for the reason that the prices of these grains are so low.—Geo. K. Landers, supervisor of grain inspection.

Iowa Dealers Hold Local Meetings

By A. G. T.

At Fort Dodge a district meeting sponsored by the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n was held on the evening of Feb. 16 in the Wakhonsa Hotel.

JACK WESTERFIELD, field man for the Association, was in charge. A banquet served in a private dining room started off the fireworks and after everyone was in good humor the main event of the evening, "Power Rates," was brought up for discussion.

Mr. Westerfield read off the different rates they had collected in different parts of the state at meetings recently held and it was found that a variety of rates and minimums existed with the same utilities. One in this district brought up where the minimum in one point was 50 cents per h.p. and at the other station \$1 per h.p., the power coming from the same company.

WILBUR THOMPSON, sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, made a brief speech where he stated that his organization was working on the rate schedule and recently he and D. O. Milligan, sec'y of the Western Ass'n, had been together and were working on a plan to the benefit of all farmers elevators and independent dealers as to what a proper minimum and rate schedule would be. The different rates and minimums were similar with the farmer elevators as they were with the independent dealers and it was anyone's guess what kind of a bargain they could make, with a utility.

Portable mills were also brought up for discussion and created quite a bit of comment where they were now operating. So far as the meeting was concerned, a lot of

good points were brought up and the information and enthusiasm worked up among the trade will show itself at a future date.

In attendance were: E. J. Bruntlett, Gowrie; Chet Bulpitt, Ft. Dodge; J. W. Brown, Webster City; L. H. Burleson of Lamson Bros. & Co., Ft. Dodge; H. R. Craemer, Webster City; S. F. Carlson and Ed Ceperley, Lehigh; Geo. Christensen of the Christensen Grain Co., and Fred Davis, Ft. Dodge; Leon Douglas of Humboldt, rep. E. W. Bailey & Co.; Nels Ersland, Vincent; H. E. Forrester, rep. the Webster City Creamery; F. Fitzgerald, Ft. Dodge; C. T. Likens, Lundgren; H. M. McEwen, Highview; G. F. Neel, Gilmore City; Jas. Potgeter, Eagle Grove; Wilbur Thompson, sec'y Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, and A. G. Torkelson, Ft. Dodge, rep. Lamson Bros. & Co.; Jack Westerfield, Des Moines, Ia.

Corn Borer Infestation Narrowing

Last summer's record breaking drought proved exceptionally unfavorable to the European corn borer, there was reduction in the number of borers found in representative sample plots. Survey indicated decreases of approximately 21 per cent for Michigan, 58 per cent for Ohio and 29 per cent for Pennsylvania. Increases of approximately 33 per cent for Indiana and 11 per cent for New York were indicated.

More isolated areas of infestation were discovered this year than ever before. Inspectors discovered seven such points from which the borer could spread to surrounding territory that would not be reached in the normal advance of the pest. Five of these danger points were in the bottom lands or on islands in the Ohio River.

The administration maintained its stations for the inspection of vehicles moving out of the area of infestation, and in the course of the year inspectors at 234 stations examined more than 15,000,000 vehicles and removed from them nearly 350,000 ears of corn. Quarantine inspections also included inspection of dining cars and steamships leaving infested territory.

Research activities made encouraging progress in 1930 and all results continue to emphasize that clean cultural practices leading to the disposal of infested plant material is the most effective practical means of reducing the abundance of the borer and restricting commercial losses from its activities, according to Chief L. A. Strong of the Plant Quarantine Administration.

New Secretary Winnipeg Grain Exchange

Arthur E. Darby, recently appointed secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, was born in Sheffield, Eng., in 1880. He is the son of the late Dr. W. Evans Darby, who was well-known in the United States as the secretary of the London Peace Society. Mr. Darby has lived in Western Canada for nearly twenty years. He was for over seven years on the editorial staff of the Manitoba Free Press, becoming assistant editor of that journal.

In 1920 Mr. Darby became the editor of the Saskatchewan Co-operative News, the organ of the Saskatchewan Elevator Co., and in 1923 was appointed director of Economic Research to the Canadian Council of Agriculture. In 1927 he combined this office with that of secretary of the Council.

Mr. Darby's chief work during the last five years has been in representing the farmers' organizations before the Advisory Board on the Tariff and Taxation, which his long training in economics enabled him to do effectively. His knowledge of conditions in the Canadian West and his close acquaintance with the problems and interests of the grain growers will be of great value to the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and the grain trade as a whole in his work as secretary of the Exchange.



Arthur E. Darby, Sec'y Winnipeg Grain Exchange

Side Lights on Government in the Grain Business

[Excerpts from address by Jas. E. Boyle, Professor of Rural Economy, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., before the Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n at Minneapolis, Minn.]

It was a little over 26 years ago when I first came to this part of the country. For many years I made my home among the grain growers in the spring wheat belt; where I was a student of the grain trade and a teacher of agricultural economics. It was over a quarter of a century ago when I first heard that slogan of yours, "There is no substitute for the farmers elevator." And in the last 25 years I have become convinced, more than ever, that there is no substitute, political or otherwise, for the farmers elevator.

The Farm Board as merchant has endorsed certain types of business as sound and condemned others as unsound. Thus the Board has given its blessing to the big centralized pools as against the small local co-operative. Yet our own history shows that the big centralized pools have been the least successful; witness the big potato pools of Maine and Minnesota; the three big tobacco pools; the late lamented United States Grain Growers, the deceased Farmers Rural Grain Company, and many other large-scale, highly centralized organizations once active and now all dead.

The Canadian Wheat Pool was "big" but that only hastened its failure. In the private grain trade the Armour Grain Co. was big—in fact the biggest grain company in the world. But it is gone where so many big enterprises go. In trying to set up these big super-organizations the Farm Board is looking for supermen to operate them. But there are not enough supermen in the market to be secured by the Farm Board to operate its pet type of corporation. I'll

venture the assertion at this point that the average farmers elevator is more efficiently and successfully managed right now than is the average big pooling corporation working directly under Farm Board control.

Acreage Reduction.—Since the Farm Board as big grain merchant did not make money for the farmers during its first eighteen months, but lost money, it has been sounding a new note; and a rather strange note for a big merchant.

Reduce your acreage, says the Farm Board. You are giving me too much to sell! It is your fault, not mine, that I cannot get a good price for this stuff, even by orderly marketing it, even by feeding the market, even by withholding it from the market! So our big grain merchant is passing the buck to the farmer. The farmer answers, very naturally, "Tell me something better to grow and I will grow that." But the Board says, "Reduce." Further than that the Board sayeth not.

Farm Board Effects No Saving.—One more thing now needs to be said about the Farm Board as grain merchant. The Board is now operating thru the National Grain Corporation and a number of its subsidiaries as terminal markets. No evidence has been produced thus far by the Board that these agencies handle the farmers grain any more cheaply than the private grain trade agencies handled it. No evidence has been given that they handle the grain as cheaply as it was handled by the so-called private interests. As is now generally known, grain is the one farm commodity which has long been handled at the lowest margin of cost.

A Quack Instead of a Doctor



From The Times, Kansas City, Mo.

The Board, as I said a few moments ago, advised the farmers in August, September, and October of 1929 to withhold their wheat for the higher prices promised in the spring. Likewise in the fall of 1930 the same advice was given. Advice was followed by action to carry the advice into execution. Now we know, looking back upon it, that this Farm Board advice to farmers to speculate for a bull market was bad and costly advice. The tragedy of it is, it was followed by so many farmers. Take one concrete and typical case which had had some publicity—that of a farmer named August J. Wagner of Central City, Nebraska.

August J. Wagner.—Mr. Wagner in July and August, 1930, delivered three cars of wheat to a subsidiary agency of the Farm Board, the Farmers Westcentral Grain Co. pool of Omaha. Wheat was then worth 81 cents a bushel in Omaha, but Wagner took the advice from above and ordered his grain stored in the terminal market. The Westcentral Grain Co. pool made him an advance of 45 cents a bushel. At the end of December he was called for a check to cover the carrying charges on his grain amounting to \$432, or about 10 cents a bushel. The accumulated charges were made up of these items: Turning charge ¼ cent a bushel; unloading, 1 cent; commission, 1½ cents; storage, 6 cents; interest 1½ cents. Total charges, approximately 10 cents a bushel. It is obvious in this case, and in the thousands like it, that speculation has not been minimized; speculation has been merely shifted from the shoulders of the professional speculator to the shoulders of the farmer. This particular farmer says he speculated because of advice of the Farm Board to hold for a bull market and because of efforts of the Farm Board to bring about the bull market.

Costs Money to Hold Wheat.—In this case, and in the thousands of others like it, the farmer learned that it costs money to withhold wheat from market and pay the carrying charges. In this case the storage and interest amount to over seven cents a bushel. This wheat did not advance in price seven cents a bushel. In fact it declined in price ten cents a bushel during this period July—December. Apply this same principle of carrying charges and price declines to the Farm Board's 60,000,000 bus. of wheat bought in 1929 and carried up to the present. Here the carrying charge is approximately one million dollars a month. The Farm Board has announced that it expects to end the 1930 crop year with 130,000,000 bus. of wheat on hand. To carry this much cash wheat would cost \$66,000 a day.

Farmers' elevators are vitally interested in future trading and all that goes with it—a wide market with good hedging facilities, and which serves as a reliable barometer of market values. Since the Farm Board has entered the cash and futures market they have driven other buyers out; made the market narrow; and destroyed its usefulness either for hedging purposes or as a price barometer. They have created no substitute in place of it.

Short Selling.—At a public meeting at the University of Illinois in January, the Chairman of the Farm Board stated that he thought short selling should be prohibited. You all know the futures market well enough to know that this market without short selling would be like an automobile without gasoline. It would not go. A hedging market is a wide market and a wide market is made up largely of short selling.

Short selling performs an important economic service in giving greater width and greater stability to the market. It puts on the brake against too high a bulge or too low a drop in price. The farmers' elevators should vigorously oppose the Farm Board's views in this matter. Grain is handled on a low margin only when it is hedged; it is hedged only in those markets which are made wide by the large volume of short selling. We know by our Federal Trade Commission Report on the subject that short selling does not depress prices.

The attitude of the Farm Board towards the farmers' elevator may be summed up by saying that the goal in mind by the Board is one great central selling agency or wheat pool, national in scope, and representing in its memberships every farmers elevator. This attitude may be reduced to its simplest economic term by saying it presents to you the issue of a pool versus a local elevator. You cannot serve two masters, which do you choose? Experience teaches that you should choose the local elevator and continue to use and develop your own brains. In my opinion the Farm Board's big central grain pool idea is all wrong and is certain to prove a costly failure.

The next practical step is to have the Agricultural Marketing Act either repealed or amended. I suggest amendment, so that we may keep a farm board but deprive it entirely of its present functions of merchant, speculator, and banker.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

Sweet Feed Makers Not Charging Cost for the Service

Grain & Feed Journals: What is the volume of grinding business necessary for a country elevator operator to attain before he can profitably install a molasses storage and mixing plant?

Some elevator operators with whom I have come in contact are disgusted when they compare their increased net returns with the extra capital invested. After investigating several cases of this character, I am convinced that the best equipment obtainable for making sweet feeds is not the only thing essential to success in this line. The elevator operator must advertise vigorously his facilities and his special equipment, if he is to secure a sufficient volume of trade to make the operation of his sweet feed plant profitable.

And one thing is certain, the smaller the volume of business, the larger must be his margin of profit if he is to come out even, because taxes, insurance, and depreciation on his investment will eat into his profits every hour of the day and night. The trouble with some of these sweet feed plant operators is that they have not kept track of their costs, so naturally they have not asked enough for the service.—R. T. D.

Farm Board Destroying Producers Market

Grain & Feed Journals: It may or may not be worthy of note that country elevator operators of all classes are practically unanimous in their opposition to the Farm Board. The "practically" is merely a safety word; I've yet to find one that is not opposed to the Board.

In a short trip covering Central Illinois I found all the dealers vociferous in their criticism of the actions of the Farm Board and the failure of the Agricultural Marketing Act; in one case even the manager of an elevator that had been drawn into the vortex of the Act thru action of his directors.

"Say," said one elevator manager. "If you had a couple of farms out here and wanted someone to manage them profitably for you, would you go to Chicago to pick a man experienced in the dry goods business to do the managing? There is a by-no-means unsimilar difference between conducting a farm implement manufacturing business and doing a grain business with taxpayers' money."

"There can be no question but that the only thing the Farm Board has accomplished has been demoralization of the grain business so that nobody knows what grain is worth, and nobody is willing to assume the responsibilities of ownership."

"It is equally true that had the government stayed out of the grain business the channels of trade would have cleared themselves by natural laws and the return to normalcy would be much faster than it can be with the bludgeon of 200,000,000 bus. of wheat held over the market."

In the case of the manager of a company that was a member of a Farm Board subsidiary I was informed that the company is

forced to ship 90 per cent of its grain receipts to the subsidiary. At the start the contract called for 100 per cent but such a howl went up from managers of member elevators when they found that the bids from the subsidiary were below the bids from grain firms coming to their desks, that a decree was finally handed down from the head office permitting shipment of 10 per cent of the grain receipts to outside sources on bids that were higher than the subsidiary could meet.

"We have a lot of trouble getting the subsidiary to bid up," said the manager. "Grain firms and mills that know we are members of the subsidiary have ceased to send us their bids and ceased to call us on the phone. We have already found a very noticeable drop in the competitive bidding for our grain."

The listing of remarks could be continued almost indefinitely, but why continue? They all call attention to the failure of the Act and of the Farm Board, and they wonder why even radical and ridiculous politicians ever had sufficient faith in the plan to adopt it.—Illinois Traveler.

Grain Grading Schools in Texas

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated: A series of three, Grain Grading Schools were attended by about five hundred farmers, dealers and students at Seguin, New Braunfels and Pearsall, Tex., on Feb. 5th, 6th and 7th, respectively.

This section of Texas is fast being distinguished for its production of exceptionally high quality corn and grain sorghums and due to the ideal climate the grain is ready for market about the middle of August and contains about 13.0 per cent or less moisture, and test weight well above the 55 pound minimum for the number one grade.

The farmers that attended these schools being representative of the excellent type of this section displayed eager interest in every part of the program, realizing that in producing crops on the basis of national distribution and consumption it is necessary that they be well informed in the requirements of the markets as provided in the Federal Grain Grade Standards, resulting in intelligent production and trading.

The information, illustrations and demonstrations at the schools has resulted in a movement toward pure seed planting which will make this section of Texas conspicuous not only for the excellent quality of its grain but also the exacting purity of seed strain. The farmers were requested to bring samples of their corn to the schools. Among these samples I found corn so perfect in all respects that they resembled the acme of perfection, and with the knowledge that such seed is available, the cooperation of the farmers with each other to overcome cross pollinization will lift Southwest Texas to her rightful position as the garden spot of the nation.—J. F. Shanley, Chief Inspector, San Antonio, Tex.

Grain dealers of Spain met at Madrid Feb. 8 and resolved to ask the government to hold up wheat prices and prohibit importation of the grain.

Russia Looms Large as Exporter

At the monthly meeting of the Grain Market Analysts Club of Chicago, held Feb. 17, at the Great Northern Hotel, Jas. G. Dickson, plant pathologist and cereal investigator of the University of Wisconsin told of his 3,000-mile trip thru the grain fields of Russia in 1930.

His talk was illustrated with beautifully colored lantern slides made of photographs by himself while in the Soviet realm.

The record attendance brought out by the announcement that Dr. Dickson would be the speaker of the evening was not disappointed, for he conveyed to the audience a clear understanding of the psychology of the communists and the purpose behind the 5-year plan, which is to make the country economically independent.

Meat is \$8 a pound and the people stand for hours in food lines. If they had all they wanted to eat there would be nothing to export in payment for foreign goods bought by the government. Life is so hard under the system of semi-starvation and forced labor that 50 per cent of the babies die before they are a year old and the survivors can stand anything.

Dr. Dickson said Russia has spent during the past year \$400,000,000 for grain elevators, needs more and is building more. The four grain driers at Odessa are totally inadequate.

The Russian government grain trust occupies a modern 10-story office building for administrative offices alone.

Rains coming at the right times during the 1930 growing season raised the wheat yield from the normal 18, 20 and 22 bus. to 45, 50 and 52 bus. per acre of the finest quality grain. It is calculated that 300,000,000 to 400,000,000 bus. of grain trust wheat is available for export. Besides this the peasants have 600,000,000 bus. back on the farms that the Soviet is not trying hard to collect, because the international market already is surfeited.

With its vast supplies of 12½-cent wheat the Soviet trust completely outclasses the U. S. Farm Board with its 100,000,000 bus. of wheat, costing from 82 cents to \$1.25, in any wheat dumping contest on the markets of the world.

Agitators Alone Profit from Work of Farm Board

One of the important causes of our present difficulties has been the inevitable collapse of various efforts, usually by the use of governmental funds, to hold up prices of many basic raw materials that figure in international trade, such as sugar, rubber, coffee, copper, cotton and wheat. Only the United States Government is still clinging to this unsound economic policy.

The Federal Farm Board, prodded by our noisiest politicians, is trying to hold the price of wheat 35 cents above the world price by buying all the wheat that is offered. It has already bought some 130,000,000 bus. of wheat at an average price of at least 50 cents a bushel more than it is worth today. As a result, the important industry of manufacturing flour for export is threatened with destruction, and every man, woman and child in the United States has been forced to pay a higher price for bread.

Like all such efforts, it is doomed to failure at a fearful cost to the taxpayers, and the wheat farmer will in the end be worse off than if prices had been allowed to take their natural course.—Hugh Bancroft, in the *Wall Street Journal*.

Pools and Government Fail in Business

From address by ASHER HOWARD, before Grain Dealers at Minneapolis Banquet

My heart goes out to-night in sympathy to the army of five or six million unemployed who march three times a day to the free soup kitchens in this country, and it goes out in deepest sympathy to 30 million American farmers who are engaged, with a few exceptions here and there, in a bankrupt industry.

Several years ago Congress appointed a Commission consisting of five U. S. Senators and five members of the House to examine into this marketing system and after the most exhaustive investigation ever made in this country they reported (page 210 Volume 4 Report of the Joint Commission on Agricultural Inquiry) that for every dollar spent for bread the grain dealers and flour millers combined received 3.4 cents.

Notwithstanding this fact, when prices were high the consumer complained and when they were low the producer complained—and both register their complaints against the grain exchanges.

It would be just as reasonable to blame the thermometer when it registered 110 above or 30 below zero. The thermometer registers weather conditions, and the grain exchanges register world's conditions of supply and demand as applied to grain.

Nevertheless this criticism has resulted in many experiments in the marketing of grain.

Governments in Milling and Grain Business.—In 1909 the Manitoba government acquired some 174 country elevators with the idea of benefiting the farmers of that Province. The experiment failed and in a few years these elevators were all turned over to the Grain Growers Grain Co. at a substantial loss to the taxpayers.

In 1915 the people of North Dakota, after listening to orators and politicians whose knowledge of the grain and milling business was very limited, adopted an amendment to their Constitution authorizing state owned mills and elevators.

They were told that the farmers of that state would get 50 million more for their grain, handled through these state owned enterprises—rather than through the well established grain trade channels.

They bought a flour mill at Drake, N. D., to start with, and later on they built at an expense of several million dollars the mill and elevator at Grand Forks.

The mill at Drake has not operated for several years, while the one at Grand Forks has operated at a loss every year since it was built, with aggregate losses up to the present time of approximately two million dollars.

This political organization in North Dakota controlled three daily newspapers and one or more in every county in the state, and they controlled absolutely the legislative, executive and judicial machinery of the state.

They poured out their poison against the grain trade through millions of copies of magazines, books and newspapers.

These publications drifted across the line into the three western provinces of Canada, and their criticism of the grain trade, coupled with government control of wheat during the war, resulted in another experiment in the marketing of grain which was begun in 1923 under the leadership of that able lawyer and orator, Aaron Sapiro, of California.

Europe Awakes to Monopoly Threat.—In February, 1926, at an International Conference of wheat growers held in St. Paul, Mr. H. W. Wood, President of the Alberta wheat pool said,—"And I quote from the official proceedings)

"Leaving Argentine aside, these three great English speaking countries,—The United States, Canada and Australia, can raise the price of wheat at least 50 per cent above the level of the price that has been maintained through the old system without the assistance of any other country in the world."

In this age of telephones, telegraph, cables and radio the importing countries immediately took notice of the purpose of wheat pools.

On the 4th of April, 1929, Mr. A. J. McPhail, head of the selling agency of the Canadian Wheat Pool, appeared before the Senate Agricultural Committee at Washington and after a discussion of wheat marketing and pool activities in Canada the Congress of the United States reached the conclusion that with the pool in control of the Canadian surplus and the Farm Board in control of the United States surplus—the two together could force the balance of the world to pay more money for wheat, and Mr. McPhail went back to Regina, Saskatchewan, after that conference assuming that

wheat prices could be permanently stabilized.

That was the beginning of disaster for the Canadian pool and the beginning of trouble for the United States.

Canadian Pool Began Speculating.—With \$500 million appropriated by the Congress of the United States for the purpose of stabilizing the price of wheat and 100 million bushels or more in Canada controlled by the pool, the managers of the pool in Canada abandoned their theory of "orderly" marketing and began speculating with their huge surplus of wheat instead of marketing it.

They speculated with the \$15 million reserve fund that they had spent six years in building up; they speculated with the earnings and sole means of livelihood of 140,000 farmers in western Canada, and then they began speculating with tens of millions of dollars of money belonging to the taxpayers of those three western provinces in Canada, with the result that farmers outside the pool will be obliged to pay half the losses suffered by these governments and created by those who so severely criticize speculation in grain.

President Approves an Economic Blunder.

—Three years before Mr. Hoover appointed this Board, while acting as Secretary of Commerce in 1926, in an article written by himself, he insisted that the people of the United States were paying from \$500 million to \$800 million more than a fair price for nine articles controlled by various governments outside the United States. The principal commodities were rubber, coffee and long-Egyptian cotton, and he said that these exorbitant prices touched every household in the United States and penalized every family budget.

He said (and I use his own language)

"It is this intrusion of governments into trading operations on a vast scale that raises a new host of dangers—the inevitable aftermath of any such efforts by political agencies to interfere with the normal processes of supply and demand."

And then he goes into this matter exhaustively as he says (and again I use his own words)

"For the purpose of obtaining a general

picture of the whole of these controls, the economic unsoundness of the whole idea, the question involving governments in business, and the jeopardy to amicable international relations."

Three years later under the leadership of a president who had severely criticised these governmental "controls" in other countries this government proceeded to add wheat to the other nine commodities controlled by governments.

They began stabilizing prices in Minneapolis when wheat was \$1.25 per bushel because as they said an "emergency" existed.

It declined to \$1.10 and then they went into the wheat pits and bought wheat from speculators, instead of farmers, and they paid Liverpool prices for it, while urging the farmers to hold theirs for higher prices.

The emergency apparently disappeared while wheat continued on the toboggan to 80 cents per bushel—the Farm Board all the time insisting that farmers should hold theirs for higher prices.

After 1,000 country banks had failed in the agricultural sections of the west and south the Farm Board suddenly discovered that this was an act for the relief of bankers instead of farmers, and so they declared another **emergency** to save the banks.

They stepped into the wheat pits again, and bought another 100 million bushels of wheat from speculators who were glad to sell it to them at 20 to 30 cents above the world's level of prices—and that they still own—together with the 60 million bushels which they bought from \$1.10 to \$1.25.

And now, with the next crop all owned by farmers—not a bushel of it sold by them as yet—and with the possibility of it being worth 50 to 60 cents per bushel—apparently the **emergency** has disappeared again for they have announced that they have no intention of buying next crop wheat.

This government has no right to engage in business in competition with its citizens, nor to buy and sell and fix prices on world commodities.

Nor has it any right to take chances with taxpayers money in speculative ventures.

These policies are destructive of the very foundations on which this government was founded, and right here let me say that I'm in pretty good company when I make those statements.

Ex-president Coolidge recently said,—"In the general field of business, whether of industry or of agriculture, government interference in an attempt to maintain prices out of the Treasury is almost certain to make matters worse instead of better. It disorganizes the whole economic fabric. It is a wrong method, because it does not work."

There hasn't been a piece of legislation enacted since first the American flag floated in the breezes of Heaven that has been so disastrous and had such far-reaching effect or assisted more in bringing about the present deplorable conditions in the United States than the passage of this law.

Farm Act Cause of Business Slump

James E. Bennett, Chicago, Ill., says: "I consider the agricultural marketing act and its operation the greatest contributing cause to the present financial depression in the United States.

"In addition to the immense amount of money being squandered, large sums are tied up in commodities that are certainly not improving and are probably deteriorating. The wheels of commerce are blocked. Grain, cotton, and various other commodities that should have gone into consumption or export channels are held up.

"Credits cannot be created in Europe or in domestic financial centers for the purchase of various manufactured articles or raw materials under such circumstances. Banks are so full of money that call rates are down to almost the vanishing point. We have been carrying large bank balances for some time past because we could not profitably employ them in our business.

"At the rate we are drifting a billion dollars won't pay the loss that will be incurred in untangling the situation that has been created by the \$500,000,000 allotment, of which \$400,000,000 has been appropriated. The operation of the agricultural marketing act and the socialism that has invaded congress are the chief elements in causing present conditions."



Asher Howard, Winnipeg, Man.

Grain Market Factors

Wheat exports from Argentina amounted to 2,206,000 tons in 1930, or only about one-third of exports for 1929, when the figures were 6,613,000 tons.

Exports of wheat, including flour, from the United States, July 1, 1930, to Jan. 31, 1931, were 92,535,000 bus. compared with 106,266,000 bus. during the same period last year.

The 1930 production of barley in 41 countries, which in 1929 raised about 86 per cent of the world's total, exclusive of Russia and China, amounts to 1,449,008,000 bus., a decrease of 3.5 per cent from the harvest in these same countries.

The Board of Trade of Great Britain reports imports of wheat for 1930 to have been 195,982,000 bus., against 208,600,000 in 1929. Imports of corn were 68,600,000 bus., against 69,800,000, and imports of oats were 33,800,000 bus., against 24,220,000.

In the second forecast put out by the government of Argentina, the prospective yield of wheat was placed at 6,500,000 metric tons, a decrease from the previous estimate of 886,000 tons; oats 319,000, a decrease of 333,000, and barley, 120,000, a decrease of 122,000.

Officials of the wheat pool of Western Australia place the production of wheat for 1930-31 at 202,900,000 bus. An official estimate through the International Institute of Agriculture placed this year's crop at 205,000,000 bus. A cable of January 9 from American Agricultural Commissioner Paxton at Sydney placed production for 1930-31 at 190,000,000 bus.

Total Wheat Visible

The combined aggregate wheat visible supply statistics in bushels, as compiled in Bradstreet's:

1930— week ending	U. S., East of Rockies	U. S., Pacific Coast	Total U. S.
Oct. 25.....	207,767,000	6,367,000	214,134,000
Nov. 1.....	205,437,000	6,163,000	211,600,000
Nov. 8.....	205,202,000	5,420,000	210,622,000
Nov. 15.....	205,096,000	5,324,000	210,420,000
Nov. 22.....	205,000,000	5,156,000	210,156,000
Nov. 29.....	202,475,000	5,004,000	207,479,000
Dec. 6.....	197,501,000	4,510,000	202,011,000
Dec. 13.....	196,507,000	4,283,000	200,790,000
Dec. 20.....	194,373,000	4,255,000	198,628,000
Dec. 27.....	194,451,000	4,285,000	198,736,000
Jan. 3.....	195,716,000	4,291,000	200,007,000
Jan. 10.....	197,419,000	4,910,000	202,329,000
Jan. 17.....	196,388,000	5,100,000	201,488,000
Jan. 24.....	196,804,000	5,495,000	202,299,000
Jan. 31.....	197,219,000	5,318,000	202,537,000
Feb. 7.....	198,042,000	6,775,000	204,817,000

1930— week ending	Canada	Total U. S. and Canada, both Coasts	U. K. 2 and afloat (Broomhall)
Oct. 25.....	177,002,000	391,136,000	52,700,000
Nov. 1.....	178,827,000	390,427,000	51,400,000
Nov. 8.....	183,545,000	394,167,000	55,000,000
Nov. 15.....	191,203,000	401,623,000	58,700,000
Nov. 22.....	195,840,000	405,996,000	62,200,000
Nov. 29.....	197,998,000	405,477,000	59,800,000
Dec. 6.....	198,315,000	400,326,000	58,800,000
Dec. 13.....	203,395,000	404,185,000	54,300,000
Dec. 20.....	204,657,000	403,285,000	52,700,000
Dec. 27.....	206,693,000	405,429,000	49,000,000
Jan. 3.....	205,854,000	405,861,000	49,000,000
Jan. 10.....	203,165,000	405,494,000	44,700,000
Jan. 17.....	200,245,000	401,733,000	46,500,000
Jan. 24.....	195,711,000	398,010,000	48,000,000
Jan. 31.....	193,858,000	396,395,000	53,200,000
Feb. 7.....	190,500,000	395,317,000	58,100,000

Total American, Canadian, afloat and British visible supply:

1930—			
Oct. 11.....	432,585,000	Dec. 13.....	458,485,000
Oct. 18.....	442,572,000	Dec. 20.....	455,985,000
Oct. 25.....	443,836,000	Dec. 27.....	454,429,000
Nov. 1.....	441,827,000	Jan. 3.....	454,861,000
Nov. 8.....	449,167,000	Jan. 10.....	450,194,000
Nov. 15.....	460,323,000	Jan. 17.....	448,233,000
Nov. 22.....	468,196,000	Jan. 24.....	446,010,000
Nov. 29.....	465,277,000	Jan. 31.....	449,595,000
Dec. 6.....	459,126,000	Feb. 7.....	453,417,000

Wheat Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of wheat indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1930-1931	1929-1930	1928-1929
Stocks on July 1—	88,911,000	86,055,000	33,765,000
Receipts July 1 to Feb. 21	375,758,000	355,907,000	434,600,000
Shipments July 1 to Feb. 21	221,286,000	226,320,000	255,275,000
Stocks on Feb. 21.....	21,145,156,000	128,204,000	105,897,000
Consumption July 1 to Feb. 21.....	98,227,000	87,438,000	107,193,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of corn indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1930-1931	1929-1930	1928-1929
Stocks on Nov. 1..	3,062,000	1,599,000	1,052,000
Receipts Nov. 1 to Feb. 21	76,531,000	103,806,000	134,910,000
Shipments Nov. 1 to Feb. 21	40,668,000	49,052,000	62,164,000
Stocks on Feb. 21.....	17,182,000	18,547,000	27,116,000
Consumption Nov. 1 to Feb. 21.....	21,743,000	37,806,000	46,682,000

Oats Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of oats indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1930-1931	1929-1930	1928-1929
Stocks on Aug. 1..	5,259,000	5,643,000	1,148,000
Receipts Aug. 1 to Feb. 21	76,020,000	96,093,000	96,911,000
Shipments Aug. 1 to Feb. 21	56,121,000	66,665,000	61,513,000
Stocks on Feb. 21.....	18,026,000	18,482,000	11,245,000
Consumption Aug. 1 to Feb. 21.....	7,132,000	16,589,000	25,301,000

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat for July and corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks, have been as follows:

		Wheat													
		Feb. 11	Feb. 12	Feb. 13	Feb. 14	Feb. 15	Feb. 16	Feb. 17	Feb. 18	Feb. 19	Feb. 20	Feb. 21	Feb. 22		
Chicago	70	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	66 1/2
Winnipeg	66 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2
Liverpool	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	66	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Kansas City	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2
Minneapolis	73 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	70
Duluth, durum	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	68 1/2
Omaha	62	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2
St. Louis	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2
Milwaukee	82 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	66 1/2
		Corn													
Chicago	67 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	63 1/2
Kansas City	62 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	58 1/2
Minneapolis	61 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	58
Omaha	60 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2
St. Louis	67 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2
Milwaukee	67 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2
		Oats													
Chicago	34	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33
Winnipeg	31 1/2	29 3/4	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Minneapolis	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Omaha	31	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Milwaukee	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
		Rye													
Chicago	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	42
Minneapolis	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
Winnipeg	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	32 1/2
Duluth	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
		Barley													
Minneapolis	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	35
Winnipeg	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2

*Holiday.

Visible Supply of Grain

Following is the visible supply of wheat, corn and oats in public and private warehouses at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports and in transit by water, on the dates named, as compiled by secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.

		Wheat			
		1930	1929	1928	1927
Nov. 15.....	198,495,000	191,292,000	135,254,000	89,721,000	
Nov. 22.....	198,008,000	186,990,000	134,609,000	91,117,000	
Nov. 29.....	195,562,000	184,602,000	136,777,000	91,006,000	
Dec. 6.....	191,241,000	182,489,000	135,101,000	88,813,000	
Dec. 13.....	189,620,000	181,977,000	136,288,000	88,830,000	
Dec. 20.....	188,487,000	181,156,000	137,407,000	87,621,000	
Dec. 27.....	188,109,000	178,107,000	138,743,000	85,577,000	
		1931	1930	1929	1928
Jan. 3.....	189,264,000	175,518,000	138,091,000	84,019,000	
Jan. 10.....	191,038,000	172,207,000	134,348,000	82,102,000	
Jan. 17.....	190,766,000	168,583,000	130,829,000	79,515,000	

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Gardner, Ill., Feb. 16.—Seventy-five per cent of corn held back in country; 50 per cent of oats.—X.

Bantry, N. D., Feb. 9.—About 25 per cent of grain still in farmers' hands.—W. R. Schadowald, agent Atlantic Elvtr. Co.

St. Joseph, Mo.—January receipts of grain were: Wheat 187,500 bus., corn 1,794,000, oats 144,000, barley 8,750, kafir 1,500, milo 1,500, against wheat 762,000 bus., corn 1,464,000, oats 46,000, barley 12,250, kafir 4,500, milo 1,500 in January, 1930. Shipments for the same period were: Wheat 855,000 bus., corn 1,177,500, oats 46,000, barley 5,250, against wheat 489,000, corn 1,000,500, oats 12,000, barley 8,750, kafir 1,500 in January, 1930.

Peoria, Ill.—January receipts of grain were: Wheat 88,800 bus., corn 827,600, oats 246,600, rye 484,400, barley 208,200, millfeed 18,020 tons, hay 770 tons, against wheat 217,000 bus., corn 2,760,350, oats 418,450, barley 355,600, millfeed 30,860 tons, and hay 70 tons in January, 1930. Shipments for the same period were: Wheat 178,800 bus., corn 593,300, oats 352,800, barley 92,400, millfeed 16,833 tons and hay 70 tons, against wheat 204,000 bus., corn 1,530,400, oats 507,600, rye 1,200, barley 110,600, millfeed 53,473 tons, and hay 50 tons in January, 1930.

St. Louis, Mo.—January receipts of grain were: Wheat 2,070,400 bus., corn 1,932,000, oats 1,548,800, rye 3,900, barley 156,800, kafir 58,800 and hay 7,044 tons, against wheat 2,346,400 bus., corn 2,630,600, oats 1,393,200, rye 6,500, barley 52,800, kafir 56,400 and hay 7,764 tons. Shipments for the same period were: Wheat 1,381,600 bus., corn 1,267,000, oats 1,425,600, rye 7,800, barley 70,800, kafir 22,800 and hay 3,732 tons, against wheat 1,516,800 bus., corn 1,027,000, oats 1,433,800, rye 9,100, barley 35,200, kafir 36,000 and hay 3,744 tons in January, 1930.

Government to Demand Delivery on March Contracts

Samuel R. McKelvie, wheat member of the Federal Farm Board, said Feb. 18 that the Grain Stabilization Corporation will demand delivery on all its contracts for March wheat.

Short sellers, he said, would have to make delivery of the cash wheat or buy back the option.

In his opinion there would be no congestion, as he claimed the government had ample storage facilities. He said the Stabilization Corporation holds "as much as 100,000-000 bus." of wheat. Of this 60,000,000 bus. was acquired more than a year ago; and the additional quantity represents actual grain and future delivery purchases in the pits for March and May delivery. And the foolish Board keeps on holding its large stock of wheat in the public show windows depressing the price of the farmers product. The wheat producers will have cause for real rejoicing when the Farm Board is no more.

U. S. Grains in Canada

The Canadian Bureau of Statistics reports the following amount of U. S. grain in store on Feb. 6, 1931, and the corresponding weeks in 1930 and 1929:

	Feb. 6, 1931	Feb. 7, 1930	Feb. 8, 1929
Wheat	4,781,355	7,384,209	3,816,415
Oats	1,027,517	3,127,180	473,947
Barley	304,264	936,829	190,424
Rye	2,127,550	2,518,014	1,317,035
Corn	448,642	368,813	637,133
Total	8,689,328	14,335,045	6,434,954

World's Visible Wheat Supply

(Compiled by George Broomhall, the Daily Trade Bulletin and the Daily Market Record.) All figures in thousands, i. e., 000 omitted.

	Jan. 1, 1931	Dec. 1, 1930	Jan. 1, 1930	Jan. 1, 1929
	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.
No. Amer. Wheat—				
E. of Rockies.....	238,660	255,560	240,120	188,420
W. of Rockies.....	6,140	6,300	7,840	6,380
Canada	209,000	194,210	222,590	218,170
U.S.A., flour as wheat	15,280	15,850	16,030	9,930
Canada, flour as wheat	530	490	540	390
Total in N. Amer.....	469,610	472,410	487,120	423,290
U.K. wheat stock....	18,120	12,440	15,380	5,160
U.K. flour as wheat..	1,600	1,480	1,460	1,040
Australia	60,000	5,000	44,000	75,000
Argentina	6,640	4,040	7,360	6,800
Afloat for U. K. direct	10,440	15,440	8,300	14,140
Afloat for Cont. direct	10,170	15,380	10,880	30,980
Afloat for orders.....	6,660	14,820	9,030	9,260
Total European, Argentine and afloat.....	113,630	68,600	96,410	142,380
Grand Total	583,240	541,010	583,530	565,670

World's Wheat Exports

The total export of wheat since Aug. 1, the commencement of the European crop year, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
American	220,680,000	179,612,000	358,567,000
Argentine	41,779,000	106,792,000	96,436,000
Australian	64,800,000	34,200,000	59,872,000
Indian	4,152,000	288,000	288,000
Russian	77,392,000	2,184,000	.....
Others	38,196,000	42,076,000	33,212,000
Total	446,999,000	365,152,000	548,285,000
Season .....	.....	610,453,000	914,862,000

World's Corn Exports

Total world exports of corn, since Nov. 1, 1929, compared with the same period in the preceding two years (Broomhall):

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
American	414,000	911,000	24,537,000
Argentine	77,267,000	52,443,000	49,768,000
African	1,693,000	613,000	4,450,000
Russian	3,055,000	4,378,000	8,000
Others	10,495,000	15,215,000	2,610,000
Total	92,924,000	73,560,000	81,373,000
Season .....	.....	270,562,000	270,604,000

Canadian Grain in U. S.

The following table exhibits the quantities of bonded grain stored in the United States reported last week compared with the same week one and two years ago.

	Feb. 21 1931	Feb. 22 1930	Feb. 23 1929
Wheat	16,218,000	28,954,000	27,876,000
Oats	60,000	546,000	708,000
Rye	189,000	375,000	707,000
Barley	1,274,000	2,962,000	2,749,000

Chicago Grain Stocks

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chicago increased 519,000 bu., last week; while corn decreased 1,194,000 bu., oats 80,000 bu., rye 191,000 bu., and barley 42,000 bu. Details follow (last 3 ciphers omitted except in the totals):

	Public	Private	*Total	Last yr.
Wheat	11,619	9,483	23,301,000	22,480,000
Corn	491	3,238	3,729,000	4,967,000
Oats	848	3,392	6,007,000	3,352,000
Rye	2,280	144	4,494,000	9,762,000
Barley	177	926	1,895,000	398,000

*Includes 2,199,000 bu. wheat; 1,767,000 bu. oats; 2,070,000 bu. rye, and 792,000 bu. barley afloat.

Invitations for a world wheat conference to be held in Rome on Mar. 26, are being sent out. Here's hoping the Farm Board takes its entire organization to Rome.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Gardner, Ill., Feb. 16.—Acreage of wheat, corn and oats about the same as last year.—X.

Bantry, N. D., Feb. 9.—Rye acreage about 10 per cent more than a year ago. Too early for other grains.—W. R. Schadowald, agent Atlantic Elvtr. Co.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 18.—Several rains fell during the week. The moisture is now ample for winter wheat in the main producing areas, and the crop shows improvement. There was practically no snowfall and no cover. Much plowing is now done in the central and south, and some clover and oats have been seeded in the south third of the state.—Clarence J. Root, Meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Decatur, Ill., Feb. 14.—Old crop wheat continues to move to market and by June 1 farm stocks will be the lightest in years. Corn consumption on the farms has been greatly reduced due to open winter and other cheaper feeds. Movement from country increases on any advance in price. Primary markets seem rather anxious to unload their winter shelled corn and are supplying industries on every bulge.—H. I. Baldwin & Co.

World's Oats Exports

World exports of oats, since Aug. 1, 1930, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
American	2,543,000	3,498,000	14,569,000
Argentine	24,210,000	8,460,000	11,113,000
Others	22,830,000	21,471,000	7,170,000
Total	49,583,000	33,432,000	32,852,000
Season .....	.....	66,297,000	62,998,000

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Mar. 24-25. Farmers Co-op. Grain Dealers Ass'n of Kansas, at Hutchinson, Kan.

Apr. 16-17. Ohio Millers State Ass'n at Columbus, O.

Apr. 24-25. California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers' Assn, San Francisco.

May 5. Society of Grain Elvtr. Superintendents of North America, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

May 12-13. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Jefferson Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

May 13-15. Millers' Nat'l Federation, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago.

June 1-2. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 4-6. American Feed Mfr's. Ass'n., French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 22-23. Farm Seed Ass'n of No. America, Brown Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

June 24-26. Am. Seed Trade Ass'n, Louisville, Ky.

July 23-24. National Hay Ass'n at Buffalo, N. Y.

Oct. 11. Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, Hotel Rice, Houston, Tex.

Oct. 12. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Rice, Houston, Tex.

Oct. 12-14. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Rice Hotel, Houston, Tex.

New Concrete Elevator of General Mills, Inc., at Wichita Falls, Tex.

The modern milling elevator shown in the accompanying illustration has been added to the plant of General Mills, Inc., at Wichita Falls, Texas. The plant in operation before the construction of this addition consisted of a 2800 barrel mill and a 750,000 bus. storage elevator.

The new addition consists of a 43,000 bus. head house, receiving track shed with two carload pits, and storage annex with a capacity of 1,133,200 bus. The addition included a one story office and welfare building. The building is of reinforced concrete construction throughout and incorporates most of the recommended facilities for preventing dust explosions.

The receiving track shed is a structure 40 feet four inches wide by 130 feet 3 inches long and covers two tracks, carload capacity receiving pits being provided under each track. Cars are handled by means of a heavy duty carpuller located in the track shed basement. A pair of Clark Grain shovels is provided at each pit, each pair of shovels being operated by an individual electric motor driving through a double reduction of silent chain drives. Carloading spouts are provided on both tracks.

The head house is a structure 32 feet 10 inches by 39 feet 4 four inches in size and is connected directly to the storage annex. It is 191 feet in height from base of rail to roof. This building has a basement and operating floor below the bins and a 5-story cupola above. The bin story comprises a group of 18 rectangular bins ranging from 2,000 bus. to 3,200 bus. each and having an aggregate capacity of 43,000 bus.

The principal equipment of the head house consists of: One 36-inch receiving belt conveyor delivering grain from the receiving pits to the boots of the two elevator legs; two 15,000 bus. elevator legs, each having 2 lines of 12 inch by 7½ inch cups; two 3000 bus. garners; two 2500 bus. hopper scales; two receiving separators; one 36-inch belt conveyor to old storage elevator; two 36-inch belt conveyors to new storage annex; four 36-inch belt conveyors bringing grain from new storage annex to legs in head house and two employees' service elevators.

This working house has unusual flexibility in operating. Grain entering the house on the receiving conveyor can be discharged to either elevator leg, and grain discharged from the two hopper scales in the cupola can pass over the receiving separators or by-pass around them. The spouting below these separators is so arranged that grain can be discharged to the conveyor to the old storage or to either of the conveyors to the new storage. The two inside basement conveyors will reach either of the two elevator legs. The two outside basement conveyors will reach one elevator leg each.

The storage annex, connected directly to the head house, consists of 36 cylindrical bins 18 feet by 6 inches in diameter and 100 feet high with a capacity of 21,500 bus. each, 16 interspace bins of 11,100 bus. capacity each and 16 with capacity of 5100 bus. each, the total capacity of the storage being 1,133,200 bus. All bins are fully hoppers for self-cleaning and are equipped with fittings for the Zeleny Thermometer System.

The bins are supported on a mass concrete foundation of the pier type, having a clear height of 9 feet which gives ample light and ventilation. The cupola above the bins is 9 feet high and has an exceptionally large glass area for explosion venting.

A very complete and modern electric wiring system for power and lighting is provided in this plant, and also signal and telephone system worked out in detail to meet the operating requirements.

All the electric motors were supplied by the General Electric Co., the silent chain drives by The Link-Belt Co.; the thermometer system by The Zeleny Thermometer Co.; the elevator buckets by the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.; all other machinery including car pullers, trippers, boots, heads, conveyers and rollers, as well as spouting, was supplied by The J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co.

The plant was designed and built under the supervision of Mr. E. F. Granzow, chief engineer for General Mills, Inc., by the Barnett & Record Company.

See illustration on outside front cover page.

Grain Grading Factors

Everyone in the grain trade knows that No. 1 corn must weigh at least 55 pounds to the bushel; must not contain more than 14 per cent moisture, 2 per cent foreign material and 2 per cent damaged corn. Every one is also familiar with the grade requirements for the other grades of corn as well as the requirement for the other grains they handle and that are sold on Federal grades.

Everyone, however, may not have visualized the relationship between the different grades, nor the extent to which moisture goes in determining the grade. If there are such, the accompanying charts should prove an interesting study. It will be noted, for example, that the grade requirements for corn total more than for the hard red winter wheat, but that there is in each of the grades, less tolerance for moisture in the wheat than in the corn.

These charts were prepared by W. B. Combs of the educational committee of Federal Grain supervision, for use in grain grading schools. Charts will be printed in a later issue, showing how the different wheat and corn crops graded under the federal standards.

Grain grading schools are convincing country grain dealers that the federal grades are simple and that they can use them with profit in the purchase and sale of grain.

Cars Leaking Grain at Chicago

The Weighing Department of the Chicago Board of Trade reports that during 1930 3,279, or 3.96% of the total number of grain laden cars arriving at Chicago were leaking. Cross town movement is not included in the following statement giving the part of the cars where the leaks occurred.

Grain Door	1042 or 1.26%
Over Grain Door.....	663 or .80%
Side of Car.....	711 or .86%
End of Car.....	121 or .14%
Draw Bar.....	79 or .09%
Car Box	683 or .82%
	3279 or 3.96%

Judging from these figures losses due to leaking box cars are becoming fewer and the grain door continues to be the greatest offender. It is evident grain shippers are exercising greater vigilance in accepting cars and greater care in cooping and lining car boxes, but the grain door is not receiving the attention it merits from either the grain loader or the terminal grain sampler.

Merger of Kansas Pools

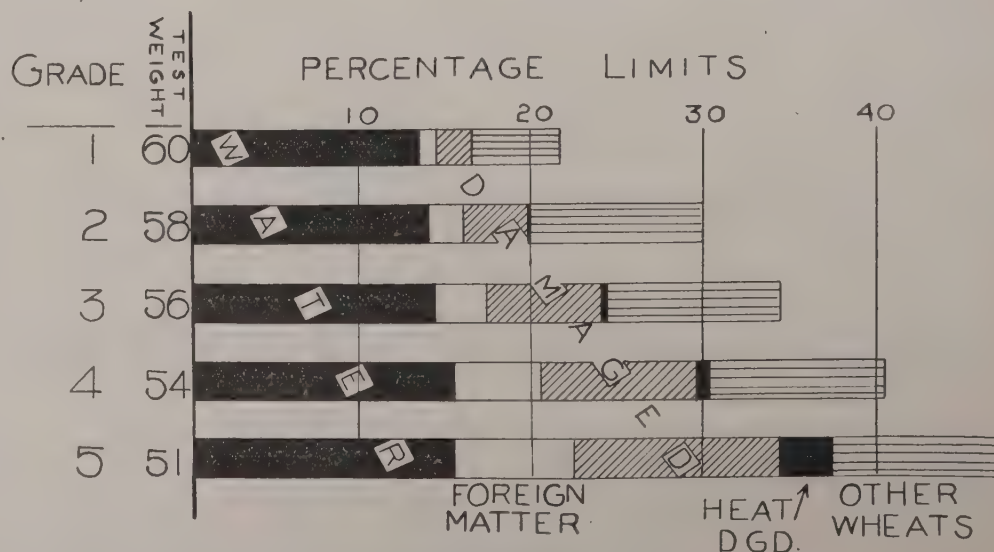
Negotiations are under way for the merging of the Kansas wheat pool, now known as the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Ass'n, with the Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n.

The merger is to be effective before the new wheat crop starts to move.

It is said that the merger contemplates an abandonment of compulsory contract agreements by the Kansas Pool and reliance on voluntary sales thru the co-operative agency.

Politics has no place in business. Stringent regulations proposed by the Capper-Dickinson bill would throttle the usefulness of the Chicago Board and all other U. S. markets. Our valuable grain business would go to Winnipeg. Millions of dollars would be lost and thousands of men would be thrown out of work. For eighty years the grain exchange has functioned as a necessary part of the grain marketing system. Now politicians want to destroy it to please a few radicals. Wake up millers and grain men and fight. Vigorously protest to your Congressmen and Senators. If you don't, this or other socialistic legislation will be enacted and then you will wonder why.—Southworth & Co.

GRADING FACTORS IN HARD RED WINTER WHEAT



(See facing page)

Professional Pool Promoters Play on Prejudice

[Excerpts from address by Ray B. Bowden, executive sec'y Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n, before Tri-State Grain Dealers Ass'n at Minneapolis.]

If men may be taught wisely thru the "trial-and-error" method, the last two years should furnish a whole new text on the economics of grain marketing in the United States. Perhaps it was inevitable that we have some marketing experiment and that the new experiment should be, in the long run, the most comprehensive test that could have been made of the theory that you can mix business and politics and still recognize business.

It is not enough to assert now that many mistakes were made during the experiment; it is beside the point to place emphasis on the errors of judgment of individuals who undertook to manage the experiment; the essential mistake was in the mental processes of those people who believed that governments could, or should, set up business agencies in competition with their own citizens.

The bacteriologist who watches the savage trying to purify by means of incantation, can hardly be more surprised than the business man or practical economist who watches a people try to solve economic problems by political fiat. People who will entrust their health problems only to trained scientists, their road building only to experienced civil engineers and their school system only to those who have qualified by strict examination, still naively allow politicians to tinker with their national economics. And the result is always such confusion as we find in grain marketing today.

Government Moves React Adversely.—In a period of falling prices on all commodities governments have tried to hold up wheat prices. To protect its own growers, Germany has placed a tariff of \$1.62 on imported wheat. The effect has been not so much to protect the German farmer, as it has been to force the German consumer to abandon wheat products. The same result is seen from "protective" measures in Italy, France and Spain. As fast as North American nations sought to raise the price of their over-supply of wheat, European nations adopted "protective" measures until today wheat consumption is badly handicapped by price. Among our former wheat customers, wheat prices are frequently out of line with other commodity prices. In the United States, wheat prices are held at an artificial level, thus cutting off our export trade in wheat and flour and thus inviting other nations, if they choose, to supply our former customers' needs. And there seems plenty of takers for the markets we have abandoned.

The average layman has difficulty in understanding the language of grain marketing and there is always that percentage of a community who will distrust anything they

do not clearly understand. The political agitator and professional organizer have cleverly played upon this suspicion.

Agitators who wouldn't recognize a futures transaction if it brushed against their shins and purred, had loudly preached against futures trading; organizers who have never had a day's experience in organized grain marketing have been out telling farmers that elevators "take unfair margins," that traders "gamble with the farmer's grain," and that grain men are "parasites on agriculture." Why? Because organizers are paid from "membership fees" in some new marketing experiment and because farmers will not "join up" with the new scheme until they can be shot through with suspicion of the old. Professional agitators are only a species of racketeer—they will agitate only as long as it is profitable to them to do so. They are men who capitalize misunderstanding.

The miracle has been in the fact that so few farmers followed the loud voices of self-appointed marketing leaders during the past two years. The figures for the 1930-31 marketing of wheat indicate that by far the greatest majority of growers still stick to the private grain trade. There are few comparative figures but it is doubtful if they have marketed even the 20 per cent of the wheat crop that a government official last week says they have handled. Certainly they have evidenced no marketing efficiency to date that has induced more than a small minority of farmers to quit private marketing agencies—and farmers would quickly, and rightly, join any organization today that could offer them assurance of higher profits.

Give the Farmers the Facts.—The grain man may often answer that the marketing machinery is too complex to be explained satisfactorily to any but economists or marketing specialists; but the grain man here makes his most serious blunder. The farmer of today is willing to listen, eager to learn facts, and capable of understanding. Moreover, he has an innate sense of fairness which will react to the man who offers him information instead of propaganda. The farmer should not be blamed for the loose thinking of the past two years; his information has come all from one side.

To-day it takes as much brains—perhaps more—to successfully operate the average farm as it does to operate the average city business. The time is passing when the farmers in large numbers can be fooled by the rantings of selfish promoters. Farmers are studying and comparing and to-day, more than ever before, they welcome men who can talk the facts of grain marketing, not the prejudices.

There are not a few signs that the private grain trade has an improved outlook for the coming years. The agricultural situation is not wholly discouraging. It is possible that there will be some reaction in Europe against artificially high wheat tariffs and high priced wheat bread; there is possibility, if not probability, that Russia has internal troubles which will interfere with their planned increase of wheat acreage in 1931.

Country Loading Weights

BY W. S. BRAUDT

The best insurance against red ink entries in the ledger, due to a shortage in weight in a carload shipment of bulk grain, is a clear and consistent record of the amount of grain actually loaded into car. Preferably thru an annually tested house scale, but in any event, a clearly made record of the amount of grain loaded, plus the details of the total weight.

First, regardless of the type of house scale, an annual test by a recognized scale bureau or competent scale inspector.

Second, consider the type of house scale and what weight details are necessary properly to support your record of the total amount of grain loaded into the car. Your hopper scale record should show the weight of each draft; the car number and the date of loading, and the total weight.

Your automatic scale should show the opening and closing number of the scale register, the weight of each draft and the car number and initial and date of loading and the total weight loaded. If you do not follow the plan of turning your automatic scale register back to zero after loading each car, then you should keep a record of each draft registered whether it be as a test draft or weighing the contents of a bin for invoice or other purposes, or any purpose at all that causes the register to show a number. This requires a great deal more record making than to turn the scale back to zero after each carload weighing.

If your loading weight is a total of certain wagon loads, run direct from wagon scale to car without being binned, then you should mark those wagon loads that went to the car with the number and initial of the car the grain was loaded into. The greatest difficulty in a wagon scale loading record direct to car from scale thru the elevator, is the lack of definite identification of the individual loads.

The difference between a well defined loading weight record and one of the indefinite kind, is simply dollars and cents to the country elevator operator. Elevator owner or manager only begins to realize what the lack of a definite loading weight costs him when he receives an account sales from consignee showing car to have been reported as actually leaking grain and his return weights are so far below what he knows must have been in the car. He knows that he is short grain and money, but he has nothing to prove a loss and he must write it off. Other instances of ten to forty bushels short never reach his notice. And sometimes shippers complain rather bitterly about the excess shrink between what they have paid for and what they get returns on.

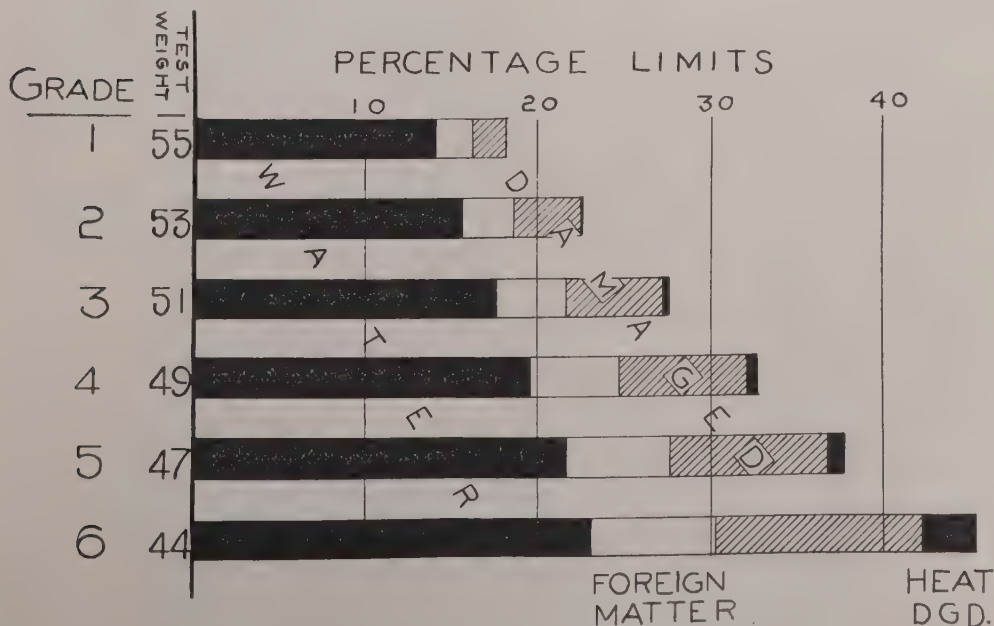
A definite detailed record of the amount of grain loaded into a car by a country shipper is a safeguard. If the details of the total weight loaded are clear and concise it amounts to good insurance. All grain shippers sustain some shortages. Not all shipments are subject to proof of the amount grain actually loaded and on those grain and money are both lost. The keeping of detailed records will facilitate the collection of claims for grain lost in transit.

Federal Appeal Results

In receipts of all grain at Chicago during the fiscal year 1930, there were 14,058 appeals. Of these, grades were sustained in 10,783 cases, raised in 2,309, and lowered in 966.

In Kansas City, there were 16,212 appeals; upon 13,804 of which grades were sustained, 829 raised and 1,579 lowered.

GRADING FACTORS IN THE CORN STANDARDS



See facing page.

Books Received

RAT PROOFING BUILDINGS, and Premises gives valuable suggestions on keeping rats out of corn cribs and other buildings. By Jas. Silver, W. E. Crouch and M. C. Betts of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Farmers Bulletin No. 1638, 26 pages, illustrated. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., price 5 cents.

RAILROAD TRACK SCALE TESTING.—The work done by the National Bureau of Standards in the fiscal year 1930 is covered in a 73-page mimeograph issued as a summary of the scale testing service. Separate analysis has been made of test results for 47 track scales in grain-weighing service. On the basis of the 0.10 per cent tolerance which is applied to scales in this class of service, 22 scales or 46.8 per cent of the total were correct. For the entire group, the average weighing error was 0.15 per cent. Our published reports have repeatedly emphasized the fact that comparatively few track scales in grain-weighing service conform to the type specified for this work or are of the kind which will consistently yield correct weighing results. The situation remains unchanged in the main, particularly at grain terminal markets where destination weights are used to fix sales transactions. In contrast with the status in the grain handling industries, there may be cited a test at a Great Lakes port, of a group of 27 scales used for "origin" weighing of carload coal shipments. With only a few exceptions, these were scales of approved specification type. Eighty-five per cent of these were correct within the regular tolerance of 0.20 per cent. Sixty-three per cent were correct within the regular grain tolerance and the average error for all was 0.11 per cent. Circular LC 295, Bureau of Standards, Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

DUST EXPLOSION REVIEW: The Committee on Dust Explosion Hazards of the National Fire Protection Ass'n has just issued in bulletin form "A Review of Some Recent Dust Explosions." This review was prepared by D. J. Price and H. R. Brown of the N. E. P. A. and a complete analysis of and the supposed reasons for the following explosions are included: Western Maryland elevator at Baltimore, Md.; Hogan Mill Feed Co., plant at Kansas City, Mo.; E. F. Carlston elevator at Minneapolis, Minn.; Tobacco By-Products Co., plant at Richmond, Va., and Staley Mfg. Co., plant at Decatur, Ill. Following the historical and analytical review of each of these explosions is to be found a paragraph headed "Lessons from the Explosion," and the following, taken from the review of the Baltimore explosion is typical of the others: "The principal lesson learned from this explosion is the value of maintaining a clean house. This explosion, serious as it was, would have been much more severe had the house not been maintained in good condition at all times. The fact that little dust was present except in the operating equipment, prevented the propagation of flames from the workhouse to the storage section. Had the flames communicated to the storage section, the damage to this structure and the large quantity of grain stored there, would have been tremendous. The construction of the galleries between the workhouse and storage section with light sheet metal walls and a number of windows permitted the venting of pressure before the explosion reached the storage section. The large area of workhouse wall blown out contained few windows. On the other side of the workhouse, where more windows were present, the damage was less extensive. Wherever it was possible for the explosion to vent itself through door or window openings, little damage was done to the elevator structure. Where it is necessary to handle dust or sweepings within the elevator proper, it is desirable to run this material into a well vented bin along an outside wall of the house. It is much more desirable to have this dusty material conveyed directly to a separate building some distance from the main plant."

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF RAW MATERIAL SUPPLIES.—Government obstruction of natural trading in commodities is always harmful and when the interference is widespread over the crops the effect is so disastrous to trade generally that merchants

in every line are forced to deal with the results. For the Canadian Credit Men's Trust Ass'n, Winnipeg, Man., Professor W. J. Wainnes of the University of Manitoba has prepared an 11-page monograph attacking the evil at its roots. As the lecturer of the department of Political Economy of the University Prof. Wainnes speaks with authority. The Brazilian Government in coffee and the United States Government in wheat are his text. In conclusion he says, "Progress in agriculture is obtained by eliminating the inefficient, not by maintaining them artificially, and artificial restraint is inconsistent with the past efforts of the government for the development of agriculture. Furthermore, the Farm Board has no power to enforce restriction and even the government of the United States would find it a difficult, if not impossible, task." Bulletin No. 16, Canadian Credit Institute, Winnipeg, Man.

Offers of wheat are now being made by the representative of the Russian government who has recently purchased a membership in the exchange at Vienna, Austria, at 25 per cent lower than those quoted by competitors. Best quality Russian wheat was offered at \$3.08 per 220 pounds, compared to \$4.06 for Canadian Manitoba and \$3.36 for Hungarian wheat. It is understood Russia plans to ship wheat from Russian Black Sea ports up the Danube in order to compete in central European markets with grain from Hungary, Rumania and Jugo-Slavia.

Argentine Government to Deal in Wheat

The government of Argentina is fluttering about the wheat selling candle flame, with a fair prospect of getting burned like the United States and the Canadian governments.

Argentine diplomatic representatives in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Holland and Belgium have been instructed by the minister of foreign affairs to visit millers and try to sell them Argentine wheat, to be shipped direct to them by the Argentine government without the intervention of middlemen.

The provisional government charges that the grain export companies are largely responsible for the present exchange situation, saying that they are refusing to sell large quantities of drafts which would tend to balance the demand for dollars and sterling from importers and they may improve the situation of the peso.

Pool Farmers Have Lost their Elevator Investment

The Canadian Wheat Pool's investment in grain elevators, which was put up as security for the three provinces' guaranty of banks making loans to the Pool, will be wiped out by the loss on its wheat holdings when finally disposed of.

Premier John Bracken of Manitoba on Feb. 21 in his budget speech was forced for the first time to state exactly the loss to the province. He admitted it to be \$3,491,611.

The province of Alberta stands liable for \$5,584,558, and Saskatchewan for \$12,400,000, making a total of \$23,000,000.

Premier Anderson of Saskatchewan, the biggest loser, claims that the assets of the Pool held by the government amply cover the loss. These include terminal and country grain elevators numbering nearly a thousand.

Thus it seems that the government of Manitoba, which many years ago owned country elevators that proved unprofitable, for a second time will find itself a forced owner of grain elevators.

Production and Marketing

ADDRESS OF J. W. EVANS, MONTEVIDEO, MINN., before South Dakota Farmers Elevator Ass'n.

One of the early problems of farmers elevators was to get the loyalty of the farmers. They simply would not stick to their organization when a competitor paid a cent a bushel more.

Production and marketing go side by side. Hitherto farmers have left the marketing to others outside the ranks, but the development of farmers elevators has helped to bring about competitive bidding and more reasonable prices for the producers products.

A stabilized price would enable the farmer to more accurately figure his costs and decide whether or not he would raise certain products. If he knew he could not raise wheat at a profit he would not try to raise it.

In any marketing scheme which may be built up by the farmers elevator, locally owned and controlled, must be the base. It is the nature of a farmers elevator to be run for the benefit of the producers, much more for this purpose than as a source of profit to its stockholders.

But no farmers elevator can hope to become successful without the patronage of its stockholders. Nor should success be expected if the stockholders are so little interested that they will not give it sufficient capital for efficient operation. Too many farmers institutions have been begun without enough capital to finance its operations and have failed miserably.

Producers who pay careful attention to production will see the advantage of reducing wheat acreage. It is manifestly the only way to put wheat on a domestic basis. Foreign countries are battling us with high tariffs, and are seeking wheat supplies from other countries. We cannot hope to compete long for their trade.

A Russian in this country with his mind on learning our methods attended a recent meeting of a crop improvement ass'n. Among the things we learned from him was that in Ukraine, the largest wheat producing territory of the Soviet government, only one kind of wheat is raised, Ukrainian. This is a winter wheat, with practically 17% protein.

Perhaps something of the same kind in this country, eliminating the vast number of varieties and mixed grades we now raise, standardizing perhaps on about three kinds of spring wheat, would help our farmers.

Practically all our spring wheat production in this country is used for domestic grinding. Overproduction comes from the immense wheat producing sections of western Kansas and the Panhandle. It looks like a problem for the Kansas grower and some one should have the job of going down there to make them quit raising so much wheat. Their's is the wheat which is exported and makes us take the world figures in the north.

A carload of barley and a single can of cream were sold by Jas. Monroe, a farmer of Saskatchewan, on the same day. After paying the freight on his car of barley he received for it 49 cents less than he got for his can of cream. Barley that day was priced at 6 cents a bushel.

The Hamburg Ass'n for the protection of grain dealers has brought suit against the German government to recover damages due to the government grain monopoly. An importer of Hamburg has made the specific claim; and the defendant is the minister of food and agriculture. The People vs. the Politicians, Hurrah! for their spunk.

A Canadian Elevator on the Plains of Texas

Up to the last year studding was the most popular form of country elevator construction in the Southwest; it still is, tho cribbing is finding more favor. While cribbing is more costly it is also more substantial, more permanent. In Canada and in the spring wheat states, cribbed construction has long been standard construction.

Unusual for the Panhandle country is the new cribbed elevator of C. G. Hilker Grain Co. at Vega, Tex., the only house of its kind in the Southwest. It is Canadian construction, transplanted to the western plains of the Lone Star state.

C. G. Hilker is a Canadian. For a number of years he operated an elevator at Three Hills, Alta., where elevators "sometimes handle grain just for the dockage."

That was the reason Mr. Hilker moved to Vega, there were too many elevators in Three Hills. Two years ago, while on a tour thru the southwest, he noted the march of modern machinery on the ranch lands of western Texas, turning acre after acre of virgin sod and putting it into wheat. Mr. Hilker resolved to settle in the Southwest.

When he had disposed of his elevator at Three Hills and moved to Vega, Mr. Hilker found none of the southwestern contractors were familiar with the Canadian construction he wanted used in his elevator. So he engaged Archie R. Crerar, formerly foreman for a Calgary construction company, to do the building.

The new house is of cribbed, iron-clad construction, bonded and grounded for lightning protection. It has six deep bins, running from the concrete hopper bottoms that form part of the foundation and basement, to the plate, and five overhead bins, giving storage room for 30,000 bus.

The machinery consists of one leg, inclosing a 12 inch, 5 ply rubber belt, carrying 11x7x7 inch Salem cups, set on 12 inch centers. The leg casing, instead of following

the usual form of construction, is boxed from straight 2x16 inch planking, all the way from the boot to the head. Instead of the customary steel boot, wood is used. A 10 h.p. enclosed motor transmits its power thru a Winters universal head drive to turn the head pulley at 42 r.p.m., giving the leg elevating capacity for 3,000 bus. per hour. Anti-friction bearings are used on the head shaft. Cutler-Hammer switches and starters are used.

Wood spouting is used from the head to the bins. Planking is used at the top of the bins to form a run-way, so that a man can walk around and inspect the contents of the bins. A York manlift operates between the work floor and the cupola. A 100 bushel hopper scale sets on the work-floor.

Wood spouting leads from the hopped bottoms of the overhead bins to the hopper of this scale, and from a point about a third of the way up the side in the deep bins so that the contents of their top portion may be emptied into the scale hopper by gravity. The lower part of the deep bins must be emptied into the boot, re-elevated, spouted into the scale hopper and elevated again to pass thru the loading spout.

The driveway is 14 ft. wide and 45 ft. long. In it is a 10-ton double dial platform scale. Windows in an alcove back of the dial provide plenty of light. Back of the scale platform is a steel grate covered opening to the dump pit. On its own foundation under the front end of the scale platform is a Kewanee all steel truck lift. When the air is turned on this raises, catching a plank platform, which fits in a place made for it in the scale platform. The outer two planks of the platform lifted by the truck lift are hinged, and these fold upward to prevent the truck wheels from rolling off.

A 1½ h.p. enclosed motor with automatic shut-off operates the air compressor. The air controls are set at the right hand side of the scale dial, within easy reach of the man at the scales. Back of the scale dial is a rough desk, high enough for comfortable



C. G. Hilker, Vega, Tex.

use by a standing man, on which the operator keeps his scale tickets, receiving ledger, reduction tables and calculators.

The driveway is built long so that a team can stand in front of the scales with the doors shut and have plenty of room to spare. In Canada wagons frequently come into elevators with two teams pulling them and driveways are built long enough to inclose them when in front of the scales. Having the far end of the driveway closed off prevents the wind from blowing thru the driveway, making the dumping process uncomfortably cold in zero weather, affecting the weights by its pressure against the wagon, or keeping the driveway filled with dust.

It is several steps from the scale dial to the doors at the far end of the drive, so Mr. Hilker has a frame-work built out from the sides of the driveway on which the doors hang by rollers. These doors work smoothly enough so that the rope and pulley system permits the scale operator to open and close them easily from the scale dial.

Adjoining the elevator on the south is the office. Included with his testing equipment Mr. Hilker has a two-compartment moisture tester for dealing with combine-harvested wheat. It would be beneficial to the trade if more of the dealers would install these devices and use them on the early run wheat.

Photograph of the elevator and its owner are reproduced herewith.



30,000-bu. Cribbed Elevator at Vega on the Plains of Texas

A world wheat conference will be held at Rome Mar. 26, to formulate suggestions to be laid before the economic conference of the League of Nations at Geneva.

Export Wheat Tainted by Fumigant

The Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada has arranged to send Ass't Commissioner F. J. Rathbone of Ft. William, and Dr. F. J. Birchard, chief chemist of the Board, to England to investigate complaints of tainted wheat.

The grain was found to have a disagreeable odor when discharged from the ocean steamer, and it is supposed the taint is due to the use of a disinfectant for destroying weevil, or to the nearness of the wheat to a consignment of apples in the same hold.

Tri-State Shippers Protest Against Vehicle and Lien Laws

For the thirteenth time the small but learned group of grain men making up the Tri-State Grain Shippers Ass'n met in annual convention to discuss the many problems confronting the grain trade at this time. The meeting was called to order in the St. Francis Room of the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Thursday, Feb. 19 at 10:30 by Pres. Arthur Speltz, Albert Lea, Minn.

Following a few words of welcome by Pres. Speltz, Sec'y-Treas. E. H. Moreland, Luverne, Minn., read the minutes of the 12th annual meeting.

PRES. SPELTZ read his annual address from which the following is taken:

President Speltz's Address

The past year in the grain business has not been as profitable as it probably should have been, but these same conditions hold true in other lines due to decline in all commodities.

What happened to the hoarders of currants in Greece and the hoarders of coffee in Brazil, to say nothing about what consumers did to the sugar, rubber, Canadian wheat, and other pools? The United States' wheat or cotton pools will go the way of all such attempts to subvert the old law of supply and demand.

You can readily see the position that the American miller is in when he tries to sell flour for export with his wheat price twenty cents above the world markets. It is impossible for him to meet foreign flour prices. With this feeling existing, it has more or less a similar effect on other commodities of which we have a surplus. It is not so much overproduction in this country, but rather a lack of export.

Acreage Reduction Unsound.—It is easy for Mr. Legge to state that the farmer should cut down his acreage but this in my estimation is not sound advice as the farmer has no control over the yield or quality of his crop, because production is still subject to the elements beyond his control. If farmers in different localities would cut down their acreage and a large area of our country should have a drought or there be a crop failure in some other section the decrease in acreage would be seen as a mistake.

The American farmer today realizes the same as we all do, that this Farm Board has not brought about the relief that was expected, but rather on the contrary sees as well as we do that it was a mistake, instead of giving relief it made conditions worse by adding additional expense which has to be borne by the taxpayer and that the country elevator owned and financed privately, is the best for all concerned. This is proven by Chairman Legge's own statement as taken from "Who Is Who," February 5th edition, in which he wrote under date of Dec. 17, 1929, "Unless we can work out a different system of marketing that goes far beyond the question of saving a fraction of a cent a bushel on grain, a few cents per bale on cotton, or a few cents per head on live stock, as compared with the present system, there would be little hope of progress in line of putting agriculture on an equality with other industries, for the simple reason that if all of these operating costs were added to the price the farmer gets for his profit, it would make but little difference in the return to the grower."

It appears to me that prospects for the coming year are going to be brighter as I think we will have less government in business and more business in government.

Country Elevator Operated on Just Margin.—It should be an easy matter to demonstrate to our patrons who are mostly farmers, that we have only operated on a just margin of profit. In fact, the country elevator business has been conducted and is yet, on as low a margin as it was before the War, and our expenses have been nearly double. It is up to us grain men to give the best service that's in us and demonstrate that we are entitled to their patronage.

Side Lines, which have become an absolute necessity on account of the decrease in grain receipts, have been created by many of us adding modern and up-to-date feed mills to accommodate farmers' demands thruout the entire year. Some of us have invested considerable money and we find that where prompt service is given, the farmers appre-

ciate this accommodation and are favoring permanently installed feed mills in preference to the portable mills that are here today and may be gone tomorrow.

Portable Feed Grinders.—There are a great many reasons why they should favor the permanent installed feed mill, because it can be readily seen that during the summer months when there isn't much feed to be ground, these portable mills are not to be had, while the mill which is installed in the local elevator, is always ready to serve them. This also holds true when the roads become blockaded through snow or other causes. It would be next to impossible for these portable mills on trucks to make the rounds, whereas, the farmer could get through with light loads to the permanent mills.

Carry a Complete Line of Feeds.—It is also necessary for those of us who handle mill feeds and dairy feeds, that we make it a business to carry on hand at all times, a complete line of what the farmer needs, and in this way make it possible for him to get such feeds and blend in with his home-grown feed to good advantage. If this is done, our customers will not object to pay a reasonably small profit to his dealer who keeps these various commodities on hand, so that all he needs to do, is call for these different items and it has always been our custom to accommodate our trade in every way that is reasonable and within our means.

The margin on which these commodities are handled, is very reasonable and in a good many cases almost less than they should be handled in order to make a fair return on the investment. I believe when proper service is given, there should be very little cause for any one to want to buy these commodities thru any other source but his regular feed dealer in his immediate locality.

The "Strong Bill," designed to protect the owners of drafts with Bs/L attached in the event of failure of the collecting bank before remittances have been made, should have the support of our Ass'n.

When buying grain it is almost next to impossible to investigate before each transaction takes place on account of the numerous purchases thruout the day, to ascertain whether grain within a reasonable distance of his elevator is covered by mortgage, lien or landlord's lease. It would only seem just and fair, that the grain buyer should have protection, as it can be readily seen that a person who makes a purchase only once in a great while, can easily investigate and check up the record, where it is next to im-

possible for the grain men to keep posted up to the minute.

Sec'y-Treas. Moreland's annual report, which follows, shows the association to be in a healthy condition:

Sec'y Moreland's Report

During the past year, the independent shipper and country line house men, members of our Ass'n, adopted the plan of watching and waiting, and have not actively opposed any of the numerous plans offered for marketing grain.

Our membership stands about the same as one year ago with a few new members. Some have gone out of business and dropped out of the Ass'n.

Legislation.—Since Jan. 1st, the Minnesota and South Dakota legislatures have convened and our legislative committees have been quite active. Farm grain storage laws are proposed in both states and there is some doubt whether or not laws of this kind are necessary, or will be of benefit to the farmer.

The farmer can borrow money from his bank at the present time by pledging his grain as collateral for the loan, and by so doing, he would be independent of any outside agency.

It is generally conceded that more money has been lost by the farmer storing grain, than was ever made by using the present storage facilities.

Traveling Feed Grinders.—Another law has been offered, giving the traveling truck feed grinder a free license to operate his truck. The farmer pays for the grinding, and the truck grinder operates for profit, therefore, Why should our counties and states furnish him a gravel road free, and charge the farmer for the use of same thru a license fee?

We urge more of the independent shippers to join our Ass'n and use it to express their opinion on matters pertaining to their business.

Our receipts for the past year, including amount on hand from previous year, are \$699.49. Disbursements—\$282.71. Leaving a balance on hand of \$416.78.

The following committees were appointed by Pres. Speltz:

NOMINATING: W. H. Richardson, Elgin, Minn.; F. E. Crandall, Mankato, Minn.; C. E. Dittes, Beardsley, Minn.

RESOLUTIONS: B. P. St. John Worthington, Minn.; J. G. Dill, Wabasha, Minn.; C. A. Nachbar, Mankato, Minn.

AUDITING: H. W. Speight, Redfield, S. D.; Nils R. Tacklind, Sedan, Minn.

License on Portable Grinders

PRES. SPELTZ: I think we should give early and serious thought to H. F. 87 which is before the Minnesota Legislature pertaining to the license on vehicles and particularly that part of it which covers portable feed grinders. Operators of these grinders, most of whom are in direct competition with the established grain elevator, should not be favored with any special privileges.

B. P. ST. JOHN, Worthington, Minn., I think this outfit is in the same category as the threshing machine.

F. E. CRANDALL, Mankato, Minn.—The bill is alright with the exception of that part of it pertaining to exemption of the traveling feed grinder from taxation.

MR. SPELTZ: I could suggest that each of us get in touch with the representatives in the Minnesota Legislature calling their attention to that part of this bill to which we are now objecting. I am of the opinion that if these representatives knew of the injustice in such a ruling they would give serious consideration to our plea that it be changed.

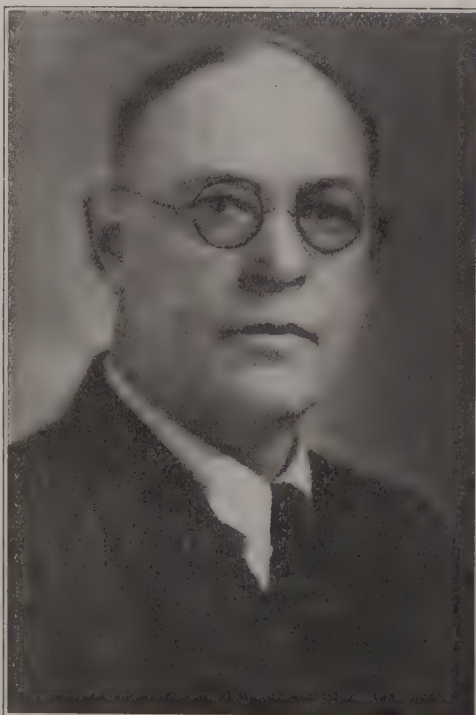
The president at this juncture adjourned the meeting and those in attendance formed in small groups to go into the different trade matters.

The Luncheon

The luncheon which was thoroly enjoyed by visitors to the Tri-State meeting is especially unique, in that it is free from oratory and all time and energy is given to the serious business of masticating.

Afternoon Session

PRES. SPELTZ introduced R. B. Bowden, executive sec'y Northwest Country Ele-



C. A. Nachbar, Mankato, Minn., Pres.-Elect, Tri-State Grain Shippers Ass'n

vator Ass'n, who gave an interesting talk on "The Agricultural Situation" which is quoted elsewhere in this number.

JAMES F. REYNOLDS of the Minnesota Compensation Rating Bureau explained in detail the workings of Workmen's Compensation Insurance.

Lien Laws

L. V. DAHL, Western Grain Men's Ass'n, Minnesota, Minn., spoke briefly on the Minnesota lien laws as they affect the elevator operator. In part he said: If we in the country were advised of pending bills we would be in a better position to take action when it would be most effective. The com'lite in charge for the Chamber of Commerce should keep us advised because it is in better position to know what is going on. We have no recourse, but to pay when a lien is recorded. The law says nothing about the buyer of grain being informed of a lien at the time of making the purchase, he is supposed to find out about it. One remedy is to place a check in payment of grain in the hands of the clerk of the court to be paid in 20 days. This gives ample time for presentation of lien claims. We got started late and I do not think we can do much in this legislature.

Mr. DAHL spoke of a bill which he had prepared, which would give the elevator operator greater protection against liens. Copies of this bill will soon be available and the support of the Minnesota grain trade will be solicited for its passage.

Mr. CRANDALL read a paper on "Field Seeds" prepared by E. H. Sexauer, Brookings, S. D., who was unable to be present. This is published elsewhere in this number.

Mr. ST. JOHN called attention to the absence of August Evert of Kennedy, Minn. this being the first meeting of the ass'n he has missed. The secretary was instructed to advise Mr. Evert of the convention's regret at his inability to be present.

Mr. SPEIGHT for the auditing committee reported the books of the association to be correct.

Election of Officers

Mr. ST. JOHN for the nominating com'lite recommended the following: C. A. Nachbar, Mankato, Minn., pres., C. E. Dittes, Beardsley, Minn.; 1st vice-pres., E. H. Sexauer, Brookings, S. D. 2d vice-pres. For directors: F. E. Crandall, Mankato, Minn., E. H. Sexauer, Brookings, S. D., B. P. St. John, Worthington, Minn., Arthur Speltz, Albert Lea, Minn., and H. F. Raabe, New Ulm, Minn. The rules of the association were suspended and the secretary was requested to cast the unanimous vote for the officers mentioned.

Resolutions Adopted

The following resolutions read by W. H. Richardson were adopted:

Sympathy and Condolence

WHEREAS, during the past year a beloved friend and valuable associate, A. O. Olson of New Ulm, Minn., has been removed from our midst by death, and

WHEREAS, this organization keenly feels the loss of his friendship and community service, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that this Association does hereby tender its sentiment of sympathy and an expression of mutual bereavement to the friends and relatives of the deceased.

Depression Due to Political Interference

WHEREAS, the United States, in common with many other nations, is passing through a period of general economic depression and

WHEREAS, we feel that this depression in America is intensified by the mental reaction of our citizens, now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we affirm again our confidence in the fundamental stability of American business and its ability to lead us quickly and safely out of our present depression if unhampered by political interference.

Oppose Tax Exemptions for Portable Feed Mills

WHEREAS, we find that two bills intro-

duced into the legislative assembly of Minnesota at the present session have features that are discriminatory and unfair to private grain dealers, without comparative benefits to the public at large and,

WHEREAS, we believe that the passage of either of these bills would further complicate the already confused position in which private enterprise now finds itself, now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that this Association go on record as opposed to the passage of that part of H. F. No. 87 exempting portable feed grinding trucks from paying a state truck license tax and H. F. No. 338 by the Minnesota Legislature, and be it further

RESOLVED, that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the proper Committee of the State Legislature.

Protest Governmental Interference with Commodity Exchanges

WHEREAS, producers of agricultural commodities always have found it directly to their pecuniary advantage to welcome bids from all buyers of their products whether for consumption or for resale and

WHEREAS, all speculation in organized markets in agricultural products makes for a much stronger and a more active market in which all offerings are more readily absorbed without unduly depressing the price to the producer and

WHEREAS, all organized public markets are open to all buyers and sellers and a report of each trade is given the world as soon as made, so that everyone knows the market value of each commodity as reflected by the trades actually made, and

WHEREAS, without these great central markets, it would be impossible for interior buyers to form any definite idea of the value of commodities offered them by producers, and any restriction of these markets would make it necessary for dealers always to buy on a much wider margin than at present, and

WHEREAS, legislation by Congress is now proposed to empower the Federal Government to restrict futures trading on commodity exchanges, and so to regulate the trading as to drive many traders to foreign markets, be it

RESOLVED, that we the Tri-State Country Grain Shippers Ass'n in convention assembled at Minneapolis this 19th day of February, 1931, do protest against any legislation restricting, regulating or attempting to interfere with the free functioning of commerce, and petition Congress to relieve all commodity markets of the blighting influence of Governmental domination and regulation to the end that economic laws may function normally and to the greater profit of American producers, and be it further

RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be mailed to each representative of Minnesota and South Dakota and North Dakota in the Congress of the United States.

Get Government Out of the Grain Business

WHEREAS, the entry of our Federal Government, through its own agents, into the grain marketing business in direct competition with its own citizens and taxpayers, has demoralized and upset grain marketing and

WHEREAS, we believe the Federal Farm Board's interpretation of the Agricultural Marketing Act has been in violation of fundamental principles of our American government, and

WHEREAS, the present federal marketing experiment, although conceived in an honest desire to aid agriculture, has resulted in the injury of private business without in turn benefiting agriculture, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the Tri-State Country Grain Shippers Ass'n protest the entry of the government into the grain business in competition with private citizens and that this Ass'n recommends to the Congress of the United States either the repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act or its amendment to the extent that the Government shall no longer be either directly or indirectly in competition with private grain interests, and be it further

RESOLVED, that a copy of this Resolution be sent to members of Congress who represent our states of Minnesota and South Dakota and North Dakota

Pres. Elect NACHBAR took the chair and immediately called a meeting of the board of directors.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Convention Notes

C. A. May of J. H. Dole & Co., Chicago and M. E. Coffey of Hallet & Carey Co., Minneapolis, were on hand as usual.

The Tri-State Mutual Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co. was represented by E. E. Evensen and Otto Nelson, who passed out pencils.

Those present included: F. E. Crandall, Mankato; F. A. Dunn, Hills; Dan Donovan, Albert Lea; Leslie Dahl, Minnesota; J. G. Dill, Wabasha; C. E. Dittes, Beardsley; W. L. Johnson, Hancock; Geo. Luttmers, Pipestone; Geo. A. Lund, Clarkfield; C. A. Nachbar, Mankato; W. H. Richardson, Elgin; Henry Stephenson, Spring Valley; Theo. Speltz, Albert Lea; B. P. and C. H. St. John, Worthington; Arthur Speltz, Albert Lea, Minn.; H. W. Speight, Redfield, S. D.; Nils R. Tacklind, Sedan, Minn.

Farm Board Nightmare Will Pass

By R. C. N.

Eugene Blackford, pres. of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, in his annual report to members Jan. 26, said in part:

The most notable feature of the year has been the development of the policy of the Farm Board—the manifestation of their purpose, so far as in them lies, to supersede the present grain marketing machinery by contract pooling ass'ns—the hope or purpose, being that they will ultimately handle all farm products from producer to consumer. The consummation of this objective will eliminate present grain dealers, elevator men, millers, exporters, handlers and processors of cotton, packers (meat and vegetable), dairies and any other business so unfortunate as to have the origin of its product on the farm.

We have, therefore, the paradox of Congress appropriating millions of dollars for the relief of unemployment and the Farm Board, the creation of Congress, endeavoring to destroy industries employing millions of men.

As long as the Farm Board continues its stabilizing operations and holds wheat above a world parity, there can be no exports of domestic wheat.

The grain export trade of the United States has been considered moribund and about to be counted out many times, but it has always risen from its ashes and will do so again.



Arthur Speltz, Albert Lea, Minn., Retiring Pres., Tri-State Grain Shippers Ass'n

Storing Grain Nets Heavy Losses

Address by Harry Heiser, Public Accountant, before Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n at Peoria, Ill.

I have taken 31 audit reports for farmers elevators of Illinois, finished thus far with a closing date of Dec. 31, and for whom we make repeat audits, and have made up a comparison of results for the two years 1929 and 1930. This group of companies are from as far north as Taylor Ridge near Rock Island and as far south as Troy and Patoka straight east of St. Louis.

The comparative information is as follows:

	1929	1930
Net surplus.....	\$425,045.00	\$391,555.00
Average per company...	13,729.00	12,630.00

The decrease in surplus is due to inadequate profits and to dividends paid during the first part of 1930 applying on 1929 business. This is the first year since the big slump in 1921 that the elevators as a whole show a decrease in net worth.

	1929	1930
Net profit for year.....	\$58,224.00	\$5,502.00
Average per company...	1,878.00	177.00

The decrease in net profit will be shown in detail in following information:

Mdse. sales	\$1,021,007.00	\$934,522.00
Average per company	32,935.00	30,146.00
Profit % of sales....	13.5%	12.6%

The average decrease in mdse. profits per company was only \$90, so the large decrease in net profit per company is mostly attributable to grain.

Grain profits	\$176,773.00	\$121,265.00
Average per company.	5,702.00	4,234.00

This shows clearly that the largest contributing factor to the decrease in profits for the year was grain. Defining the loss a little closer we find the loss on grain is attributable to oats and wheat, with wheat being the largest loser. A great many companies were caught with wheat on hand during the downward trend in the fall of 1929. The directors in most instances, at that time, thought the Federal Farm Board would stabilize the wheat price up instead of down and accordingly instructed the manager to hold the wheat, which resulted, under the circumstances, in a loss.

	1929	1930
Bushel turnover	6,790,000	6,494,000
Average per company.	219,000	209,480
Profit per bu. ....	.026	.0185
Receivables	\$391,487.00	\$411,982.00
Average per company.	12,628.00	13,290.00
Per cent of sales.....	38.3%	44%
Notes payable	\$389,979.00	\$401,450.00
Average per company.	12,580.00	12,940.00

The notes payable are attributable to two factors. One is, insufficient capital and the other is over extension of credit.

Unwise Credit.—I have been using a paragraph in my audit report comments which is worth repeating. "It has been our observation that the business men and bankers make the financial standards of a community. If these men are lax in the extension of credit, the people with whom they deal will automatically run deeper into debt until finally practically everyone in the community will have to liquidate and start over. This is a most unfortunate state of affairs. Rigid credit policies may not turn over as many dollars in sales, but in the end will surely yield better results."

We find the managers are a conscientious lot of fellows but they do not have the heart, in such times as this, to take the necessary margin of profit or to be as stringent with the credits as they should be.

Storing Grain.—In our report last year we stated that we were sorry to see a number of companies resorting to storing grain for patrons. This was largely true as to wheat at that time. The officers of the various companies thought they were doing the farmers a favor by letting them store as they felt promises for better prices were ahead.

More companies than ever are storing this year. There is only one way an elevator can store grain and make it profitable for the elevator company and that is when grain is good quality take it in and hold it until such time as the patron sells and at the same time make a charge of one cent per bushel per month. That is good business but it does not accommodate the customer. We made an audit recently where as much as twenty-five cents per bushel storage had accrued on some grain.

In one instance at another station a landlord and tenant delivered 558 bus. of wheat. The tenant sold his 279 bushels at 1.30 in the fall of 1929. The landlord waited for the millennium to come and just sold his share recently, suffering a loss of \$138. At another station the elevator refused to store wheat last Fall. They handled around ninety thousand bushels of wheat, made a profit on it and the patrons have had the use of their money since threshing. Another example of not storing was at an elevator in a territory where a lot of soy beans were raised. This company refused to store the beans, purchased them under contract of \$1.25 per bushel. They merchandised the beans as fast as they were delivered, handled about 30,000 bus., made a five cent margin and the farmer received his \$1.20 per bushel at time of delivery.

It appears as tho things go in cycles and no doubt storing will have to run its course again with a number of disastrous losses and then the pendulum will swing back to the non-storing policy.

Operating Margins.—As stated previously in the analysis of the eighty companies, the average operating cost among the elevators is 3.85% of the sales which is very economical. The average varies according to the class of business. Stations with a large volume of grain and few retail merchandise lines will run as low as 1.5% of the sales while some of the smaller companies in southern Illinois will run as high as 6% of the sales. It is generally conceded that the margin necessary throughout the grain belt is three cents on corn, two cents on oats and five cents on wheat and other small grain.

Fixed Bids.—I have never been a believer in fixed bids in a given territory. I am, however, a believer in reasonable fixed margins and then let each manager strive to

place the grain to the best advantage and in so doing pass the benefit of such increases as he may realize, on to his patrons.

Poland to Build 150 Small Grain Elevators

A subject which has been occupying the attention of Polish authorities for a considerable time now is the lack of facilities for storing grain and other agricultural products, the Department of Commerce is informed in a report from Gilbert Redfern, Acting Commercial Attache in Warsaw. Discussions were reported to have been opened with an American firm several weeks ago for the contemplated construction over a period of five years, and in various parts of the country, of grain elevators to cost approximately \$12,000,000.

In the meantime, further study of the problem seems to have convinced the Polish authorities that the proposed construction of elevators for the purpose of facilitating grain and seed exports would not be economic under prevailing conditions, and that such construction should be primarily for improving grain distribution in the home market with particular reference to the development of the livestock industry, and only secondarily for assisting grain exports, unless arrangements could be made for handling grain for export from neighboring countries.

The authorities now favor the construction over a period of years of about 150 small elevators of from 500 to 1,500 tons, giving a total capacity of from 130,000 to 150,000 tons of grain, and of a few large elevators having an aggregate capacity of from 100,000 to 120,000 tons.

It is estimated that the total cost of this construction should be about 100,000,000 zlotys (1 zloty equal to \$0.1122) and proposed that the exploitation of the small elevators should be left to a special company to be organized for that purpose.

The National Retail Coal Merchants Ass'n will hold its annual meeting June 4 to 6 at Baltimore, Md.

Elevator for Ear Corn and Small Grain

The elevator of the Greeley Milling Co., at Greeley, Kan., is fully equipped for handling both ear corn and small grain.

A departure from the customary design is the placing of the corn grinder in the basement below so that ear corn can be dumped from the truck dump and fed into the mill without scooping.

The foundation and the walls of the full basement are of reinforced concrete, supporting a bin structure 26x30 ft. on the ground and 30 ft. to the square of the bins, surmounted by a cupola 24 ft. high. Attached to the elevator and built overhead is the cob house discharging cobs into trucks or wagons without scooping. Metal roof and siding, well-grounded, afford complete protection from lightning.

Besides the 7 storage bins there are 9 small overhead bins for retail grinding and stock, giving a total capacity of 15,000 bus.

The equipment includes two elevator legs, 5-bu. automatic scale, 500-bu. sheller, 500-bu. corn cleaner and a large burr mill. All machines are driven by electric motors.

The truck dump is of the overhead trolley type, arranged to discharge into three dump openings, one of which serves the sheller, one the main leg directly and the third hoppers into the mill. Electric lights and SKF Ball Bearings add the finishing touch to this up-to-date plant, which was erected by the Star Engineering Co.



Greeley Milling Co.'s Elevator at Greeley, Kan.

Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n Scores Farm Board

Balmy weather helped to swell the attendance at the 24th Annual Convention of the Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, held on Feb. 17-19 at Minneapolis.

The multi-colored mechanical exhibits filling the lobby of the West Hotel attracted the attention of the delegates to such a point that it took the 14-piece "Artichoke" farmer's band to draw the crowd to the Moorish Room, where the first business session was called to order, with approximately 100 present.

PRESIDENT THEO. FREDERICKSON, Murdock, called the meeting to order, F. S. Betz led the audience in singing "America," followed by invocation by Rev. Phillip Gregory of Minneapolis.

BEN B. SHEFFIELD, President, Minneapolis Civic & Commerce Ass'n, warmly welcomed the organization to the city with a resumé of his experiences in the grain business some 51 years ago, when farmers' wives used to clean seed wheat by hand.

PRES. FREDERICKSON responded, pleading with his listeners to stop singing the blues.

SEC'Y A. F. NELSON, Minneapolis, announced the following appointments:

RESOLUTIONS COM'ITE: Iver Wol-lum, Porter; Frank Hunt, Hawley; A. Bauehle, Brewster; C. W. Heiman, Fairfax; Andrew Rhode, Clara City; Fred Seiden-sticker, Wheaton; and Bert Milligan, Westbrook.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS COM'ITE: C. R. Saxon, Round Lake; C. W. Cullen, Waverly; Mike Neaton, Watertown; Walter Oelke, Blue Earth; P. J. Quamme, Pelican Rapids; and J. H. Lewis, Kerkhoven.

CREDENTIALS COM'ITE: O. A. Olson, Truman; Theo. Torgimson, Kenneth; and N. H. Mongeau, Elmore.

LEGISLATIVE COM'ITE: Representative R. W. Keeler, Chokio; P. D. Gilbertson, Glenwood; and S. S. Beach, Hutchinson.

AUDITING COM'ITE: C. A. Erickson, Hallock; N. B. Leines, Willmar; and O. T. Grouseth, Rothsay.

Sec'y Nelson's eldest boy read the following annual sec'y's report, preceding adjournment:

Sec'y Nelson's Annual Report

The year that has just passed has been a hectic year for the Farmers Elevators. Never before have they been subjected to such severe tests, and never before have they so firmly established for themselves the fact that they are and want to be at all times "FARMER OWNED and FARMER CONTROLLED."

We are pleased to report that our membership has been increased by 15 new applications up to Feb. 1.

Perhaps no other business has been subjected to so many tests and has grown and prospered under so much adversity as the Farmers Elevators. When it was demonstrated that they were successful, the fertile brain of the politician became active and he at once set about to capture them. He has been active for the last 15 years. He has been foiled in perhaps a dozen or more attempts, but don't think for a minute that he has quit. He is still working overtime in an endeavor to find some way to gain control of the four or five thousand farmers elevators thru the middle west, which market about one-half of all grain sold. Your Board of Directors and your stockholders will have to be alert and on their guard for wolves in sheeps' clothing who are endeavoring to get a strangle hold.

Bonding Insurance.—It is nearly 13 years since representatives of our Ass'n met in Kansas City and entered into an agreement

which secured for the managers and officers of the eleven mid-west states, a blanket bond thru our National Ass'n. It was the general belief that the farmers elevators were paying entirely too much for their fidelity bonds, that they were not correctly rated, and that the State Ass'n could secure coverage for their members at less cost than insurance companies dealing direct with the elevator companies. The results obtained have demonstrated that this theory was correct, and as a result, the Association has been successful in reducing the cost of this class of risk about 50%. In Minnesota alone, it has saved our elevators nearly four times the premium cost.

The total saving accomplished by the Ass'n's for our elevators during the last five years amounted to over \$328,000. The service rendered our members thru this department alone, amply pays any elevator for their annual dues in the association.

Auditing.—Our auditing and accounting department is receiving more loyal support every year. In order to give quick and satisfactory service, we have found that this can be done to better advantage by contracting with a large auditing firm having a dozen or more trained auditors.

Our arrangements will enable us to take care of any emergency calls that may come in for speedy audits. We are pleased to report that as a general rule our elevator officers are beginning to distinguish between an audit and the mere setting up of ledger footings.

Our elevators have been for a number of years a prey for all kinds of audits and auditors. Some of them have been good and some not so good. Some of them have even been made by students, bookkeepers and floating auditors who know little of the grain business. As a result, a number of these audits have not been worth the price of a bookkeeper's statement. In some cases, the auditor, when necessary, has not even been willing to certify his own work. Gradually our people have broken away from that kind of auditing and as a whole they are employing competent, experienced grain auditors.

As the business of our elevators grow and develop new activities to serve their members, so in like manner their systems of bookkeeping and recording their daily transactions will have to grow. A bookkeeping system that was entirely adequate for all requirements twenty years ago is in the discard today. Modern business demands a better system with more complete records and closer checking. Officers of our farmers elevators are to be complimented on their stand for securing better auditors and better book-keeping systems.

Allied Lines.—It is interesting to note that more and more of the elevators are going into side lines. Perhaps they should not be termed "side lines" as in some localities it is the main line and considerable more revenue is secured from the handling of commodities than from the sale of grain. We have any number of elevators that do not ship a single car of grain during the year, where 25 years ago the shipping of grain was their main business.

1925—1930		1925—1930	
Coal	284 302	Insecticides ..	27
Feed	266 276	Hay	27
Oilmeal	228	Oil	37
Flour	239 213	Lmbr. & Brick.	23
Mineral feeds.	143 207	Cement	22
Twine	165 202	Auto-Tractors.	13
Tankage	170 199	Gravel & Sand	10
Salt	148 183	Wool	9
Seeds	132 190	Potatoes	12
O. Shells	139	Hardware	9
F. Grinding	101	Gasoline	6
Fertilizer	91	Tires	15
Posts	58 85	Radio's	3
Implements	77 84	Trucking	1
Wire	37 56	Paints	1
Wood	3 47	Tile	49
Livestock	40 35		

Renewals of Articles of Incorporation.—During the year this office has assisted in the renewing of Articles of Incorporation for a large number of elevators.

Printed information on procedure can be had for the asking. We have the necessary steps set forth in plain English by our Ass'n attorney, so that they can be followed by the average Board of Directors without the necessity of employing legal assistance.

Grain Claims.—Last year we thought it would be only a matter of a few months until we would have a settlement on our claims for storage of grain during the war period by our Farmers Elevators. However, these claims are being held up by one man, who apparently, either working alone or with cohorts, has influence enough to keep nearly \$250,000.00 of just debts owed to farmers elevators from being paid. Much credit is due our attorney, Geo. T. Simpson, for his persistent efforts to bring about a settlement and conclusions of these claims.

Failures Among Farmers Elevators.—It may surprise you to learn that there are fewer failures among farmers elevators than in any other line of business. It may surprise you in view of the fact that some agitator of unknown variety and questionable veracity, takes pleasure in spreading over the northwest, and the whole country for that matter, that the farmers elevators are all "broke" and that you can hear the creaking and rattling of their frames all over the northwest. In view of this propaganda, it is very re-assuring to learn that the farmers elevators as a whole on close investigation, are found to be in better shape financially than any other class of business.

You can double your membership and double your volume as well as double your capital. Others have done it, why can't you? Our Ass'n is placing itself in readiness to assist you. If you desire the service, we shall place a force of experienced men in the field who are ready to assist you in a membership drive.

The Managers.—I want to say a word for the faithful, efficient group of farmers elevator managers. When some three or four thousand farmers elevators sprang up over night, as it were, there was a demand for a new line of business. This demand was greater than the supply. Experienced men could not be had. Managers were drafted from the banker's desk, from the school room, and from the merchants as well as from the farmers. They were inexperienced but willing to learn, and above all, they were honest.

I challenge you to show me a class of workers in any walk of life that have a record for honesty and integrity that can compare favorably with that of the faithful farmers elevators servant, the manager.

The new marketing organizations have no relief for you and have clearly demonstrated that they do not want you and will not risk the financing if you do not bear the brunt of the burden yourself. Even the commission merchants sometimes get tired of carrying the load and then you are out in the cold. To be successful you must carry your own burdens. You can do it. There is not a single community that can not do it by united effort and co-operation.

F. S. BETZ read an audit of the Brokerage Department, pleading for greater support.

With several selections by the band, the first session adjourned.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

A one-man 10-piece band entertained as an opening feature of the second business session, at which 300 attended.

W. B. RICHARDS, Rushford, on the subject of "Is It Possible for All Farmers Elevators to Unite on One Program," stated that the farmer must solve his own problems. He also testified that farmers elevators have not progressed with the times and are not now serving as they could. The efficiency of these elevators can be increased from 5 to 10 per cent without increasing costs. Experienced management is the vital factor of success.

Mergers and consolidations, now so prevalent, are certain to include farmers elevators with the accompanying loss of unit control, he said, in sounding the sentiment of all the speakers following.

He stated a higher price could be obtained for grain and a lower price in the purchase of side-lines, comparing such a proposed structure to the chain stores. "United we stand, divided we fall."

A standard method of bookkeeping was one item particularly emphasized as an advantage of such a structure.

C. R. SAXON, Round Lake, stated that it was impossible for farmers elevators to

unite on one program, as evidenced by the happenings of the past year—having particular reference to farm board projects offered and refused. "Farmers elevators don't even co-operate among themselves." He pleaded for cross-state shipments between farmers elevators with surpluses and deficiencies and outlined a chain set-up for all farmers elevators, emphasizing the legislative power such a body would have.

J. W. LEWIS, Kerkhoven, spoke of narrowing the margin between that point and Minneapolis by 4 cents some 24 years ago. "Now it is a battle to keep some high-gear promoters from getting control of our elevator. We shipped two cars to the Equity at St. Paul once, to try them out, and it cost us \$80. Today they're out doing everything they can to get all of our shipments. Naturally, they have not a chance.

"It is impossible for farmers elevators to get together on any one program," he said in unmercifully scoring the Farm Board, "as each has an individual problem."

He spent the next 15 minutes in outlining the structure of the misguided Farm Board set-ups and their misrepresentative operation in no uncertain terms. His auditors applauded loudly and at length, expressing their unanimous sentiments against the Marketing Act and governmental interference.

For real "farm relief" he called for immediate repeal of the Marketing Act and dismissal of the Farm Board; also dissolution of all Farm Board set-ups. He would make selling of stock in so-called co-operative organizations a felony. The room echoed in applause.

"And the bill for all this 'folly' will be a burden on everyone here for years," he said in spirited contempt.

"The success of the Farm Board is based on the tariff. Woodrow Wilson took the tariff almost off in 1913, and look what happened. If the same thing were done now the bottom would drop out, as grain prices are based on the world market—supposedly plus the tariff."

A. I. STOLTE, Blue Earth, on the subject of farmer's elevators uniting on one program, said first he would run them as a line of elevators, calling attention to the desirable buying power such a structure would make possible. He delved into the details of such a "line" structure, concluding with the thought that business would be stimulated thereby.

W. J. KUHRT, manager of the Farm Board set-up called the Northwest Grain Ass'n, spoke on "How the Farm Board Proposes that Grain Should Be Marketed," and let it be known that he thought the organized grain exchanges will ultimately be almost replaced, following with a series of excuses, alibis, and cautiously drawn word-pictures, not excluding explanations of a few outstanding mistakes made so far at a tremendous loss to farmers.

A series of questions failed to embarrass the speaker, as he dodged the issues. The wrangling kept on—far, far into the night.

Family Banquet

The age-old custom of the "Family Banquet," with its impromptu program on various subjects followed at 6:30 with good attendance.

Wednesday Morning Session

PRES. FREDERICKSON called the third business session to order, with about 100 present.

A bill proposed for passage by the state legislatures of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Montana, and fostered by the

Farmers Union, was read in full by G. G. Grant. The measure covers farm storage and storage receipts therefor.

N. H. MONGEAU, Elmore, on the subject of "Country Elevators Dealing in Allied Lines," read a series of figures for the past 10 years showing fairly steady increases in volume of sales and profits.

He read a survey on "Operating Costs of Minnesota Elevators," appearing elsewhere. "Watch your credits," were his sagely concluding words.

J. W. Lewis, Kerkhoven, stated that book accounts were the bane of their existence, and mounted so fast during the summer months that they invariably get palpitations of the heart.

A director of the Truman (Minn.) Farmers Elevator reputed to be the largest handlers of side-lines in the state, stated that exercising business judgment on credit risks was one of the biggest factors in building their business.

F. S. BETZ concluded the morning's session with an address on "Looking Forward," which is published elsewhere.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

The band opened the fourth business session with 45 minutes of playing. Some 600 were present.

DR. JAMES E. BOYLE, Rural Economist, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., spoke on "The Grain Marketing Act and Its Relation to the Farmers Elevators,"—an admirably understandable analysis for the farmer prompting prolonged applause. His address will be published later.

Questions following were a revelation to the audience. The reduction of acreage platform was riddled and ridiculed, the case of Cuba and its 20% reduction in sugar production being cited. "If wheat production is decreased in the U. S., then it will be increased elsewhere."

The tariffs abroad, making importations of American wheat prohibitive, were a reaction to the formation of the Farm Board as well as our boosts in tariffs, he answered in conclusion.

W. E. RUMBLE, St. Paul, analyzed contracts tendered by the Farmers Union set-up in St. Paul, the Northwest Grain Ass'n and the American Wheat Growers Ass'n.

J. W. LEWIS, Kerkhoven, following some questions and answers on fees and charges, etc., in connection with joining and belonging to these Farm Board set-ups, effectively picked Mr. Kuhrt's talk of the day before to pieces, amidst sympathetic applause.

THE EVENING SESSION of elevator officers and directors considered "How Farmers Elevators Can Best Overcome Their Financial Difficulties," which included keeping stock in the hands of active farmers, participation in the management of the business by the directors, an efficient and experienced manager to run the institution; and various stunts to build up loyalty—particularly patronage dividends.

Thursday Morning Session

Selections by the band opened the fifth business session at 10 on Thursday morning. Pres. Frederickson called the meeting to order with 50 present.

H. R. SUMNER, Minneapolis, representing the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, spoke on "The Exchanging of Pure Seed by Farmers Elevators," stressing the real service an elevator is in a position to render if it will. He emphasized the discounts prevailing on undesirable strains and varieties of various grains.

He recommended the distribution of 1,200 bus. of pure seed wheat to 10 or 12 responsible producers in each community, stating that many have already profited by such a campaign and the farmer has earned a premium that is gratifying to him. Trading 50 bushels of pure seed for 65 bushels of mixed seed eliminates the cash the farmer would otherwise have to pay and the elevator is relieved thereby of standing the premium.

"Take an interest in helping the producer of pure seed to move it into channels where you will reap the benefits of fewer varieties and better grades to market," he concluded, "and keep posted on all varieties and mixtures and their adaptability, premiums and discounts, etc."

CHAS. H. CONAWAY, Starkweather, N. D., president-elect of the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, brought greetings and good wishes from Pete Lee's "Flickertail" state.

J. W. LEWIS, Kerkhoven, appealed to Minneapolis representatives not to lure the delegates away during the evening sessions.

E. G. DUNN, Mason City, Ia., after taking a cutting dig at Herbert Hoover and the administration, delved into the history of the farmers elevator movement of 25 to 30 years ago. He rapped the irrigation schemes of the Department of the Interior.

He appropriately wrung the neck of the Department of Agriculture for striving to make two blades of wheat grow where only one grew before, at a cost of \$1,100,000,000 the past 10 years.

He slapped at the 48 agricultural colleges costing an average of \$3,500,000 each a year.

The county agents, numbering over 100 in Iowa, have added to production also, as have all of the above, he said.

Now Simple Simon Legge says "cut down production." "No wonder he's quitting. He must think people don't believe him." The Farm Board came in for an overgenerous series of deserved bumps.

The \$500,000,000 given the Farm Board would have permitted a loan of \$5,000 to 100,000 farmers to amortize their loans. "Why doesn't the government peg the loan value of Iowa land? That would do some good!"

He pleaded for the building of healthy surpluses by farmers elevators, and argued for elimination of mortgages. "Cease milking your co-operative institutions dry with patronage dividends," he said, in stating that the main legitimate problem was one of putting communities in good financial condition.

This talk was followed by introduction of a measure apparently to give the speaker a big political job.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

IVER WOLLUM, Porter, chairman of the Resolutions Com'te, read the following:

Oppose Change in Storage Laws

WHEREAS, it has come to our attention that there are certain proposed farm storage laws now before the legislature, which we believe would result in injury to the Farmers Elevators if passed, Therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the delegates of the Minnesota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n in Annual Convention assembled that we go on record as being unalterably opposed, to any amendment, change or alteration in any way, form or manner whatsoever in the present Minnesota Storage Laws.

Demand Reduction in Price of Twine and Implements

WHEREAS we feel that it is unfair to compel the farming industry to pay all the expenses of the State Prison, now therefore be it

RESOLVED, by the delegates of the Minnesota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n in Annual Convention assembled in the City of Minneapolis this day of Feb. 17, A. D. 1931, that you make a material reduction in the selling price of twine and farm machinery manufactured at our State Prison so as to relieve the farmers of the partial burden of

up-keep and that other industries of the State be assessed their proportionate share for the support of this State Institution; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Secretary of the Minnesota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n be and is hereby instructed to send copies of this resolution to the Governor, to the Board of Control, and to the presiding officers of Senate and House, and to the Chairman of the Committees on State Legislature and to furnish copies to all delegates of this convention with instructions that they mail a copy to their respective senators and representatives in the legislature.

Endorse Insurance Plan

RESOLVED, That we endorse the Insurance plan as outlined and recommended by our National Ass'n and urge our local companies to make use of its benefits and privileges by using the plan of bonding of managers and protecting ourselves against such liabilities as the plan affords with employees and the public.

Oppose Increase in Bonded Indebtedness

RESOLVED that owing to the general prevalent economic depression, the already large amount of bonded indebtedness of the State of Minnesota, and its various political subdivisions, and the present burden of taxation resulting therefrom, the future policy of the State of Minnesota, and all its political subdivisions should be to decrease, and not increase, bonded indebtedness, of all kind, whenever and wherever such a course is feasible under the existing circumstances, and that the state, all its said subdivisions, should now enter upon a plan, with respect to indebtedness, whether incurred, or to be incurred, of "paying as we go."

Endorse Crop Improvement Work

RESOLVED that we sincerely endorse all pure seed and crop improvement association work and urge the cooperation of all farmers elevators companies of the State to aid such programs. We endorse H. F. 102-H. F. 103 and Senate Files 52 and 53, calling for greater appropriations for research and plant breeding activities at our experiment stations, the development of disease resistant varieties of grains as well as improved methods of controlling rusts, smuts and other plant disease.

Help to Advance and Protect Locally Owned Elevators

RESOLVED that this Ass'n co-operate with the recently organized "Farmers Elevators General Committee" in its efforts to advance and protect the interests of the locally-owned, locally-controlled farmers elevators of the country and that the officers and directors of the Ass'n, be, and are hereby authorized and instructed to work in close harmony with that committee as the representatives of the independent farmer-owned and farmer-controlled elevators of Minnesota.

Membership Drive

WHEREAS, the existence and success of this Association and its value to its members require that it devote all of its energies and resources to a constructive and persistent program for the advancement and production of the interests of locally owned and locally managed farmers co-operative elevators; and

Whereas, for some reason a large number of such elevators has failed to join or support the ass'n; therefore be it

RESOLVED that the Officers and Directors of the Ass'n be and are hereby authorized and instructed to engage immediately in the preparation and conduct of a program of action and service in behalf of farmers elevators, to the end that all elevators eligible to membership may be persuaded to join the Ass'n and to participate in its support and activities.

Demand Farm Board Desist

WHEREAS various subsidiaries and regionals have been created under the Agricultural Marketing Act, and

WHEREAS these regionals and subsidiaries advocate and are continually trying to promote compulsory co-operation and principles injurious to the best interests of the Farmers Elevator, now therefore be it

RESOLVED that we do hereby respectfully request that the Farm Board compel the various regionals to desist in this injurious and destructive work and cease to aid contract or Pool Organizations.

Resent Farm Board Restrictions

RESOLVED that this Ass'n declare its emphatic and unalterable opposition to contracts with any State regional or other so-called co-operative marketing agency which involve the sacrifice or abridgement in any measure of complete local ownership and control of farmers elevators and which may involve any restriction on the right of these elevators to sell their grain to the highest bidder in the open competitive market, and be it further

RESOLVED, that we recommend to all farmers elevators in Minnesota that they refrain from entering into written or verbal contractual relation or understanding which are contrary to the language or intent of this resolution.

Demand Repeal of Agricultural Marketing Act

WHEREAS the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board have failed in their announced purpose of extending practical relief to the producers of grain; and

WHEREAS this Act and the procedure of the Federal Farm Board involve compulsory and coercive measures which are repugnant to American ideals of justice and individual initiative, and

WHEREAS we believe it will be impossible for the government to render any real service to the producers of grain under the provisions of this Act as it is written and administered; therefore be it

RESOLVED that the Farmers Elevators Ass'n of Minnesota, consisting of farmer-owned and farmer-controlled cooperative elevators, declare its lack of confidence in the soundness, practicability and fairness of this Act; and be it

RESOLVED that this Ass'n advise the United States Senators and the Representatives in Congress from the State of Minnesota of this action and urge them to seek the repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act, at the first opportunity, or its amendment in such manner that it will serve all producers of grain without prejudice or reservation and without damage to other citizens or to legitimate and necessary business; and be it further

RESOLVED that this Ass'n advise the President of the United States of this action and attitude and urge him to use his influence to restrain the Federal Farm Board from further ill-advised and unfair procedure until such time as this Act may be repealed or properly amended.

Thursday Afternoon Session

The sixth and last business session was called to order by Pres. Frederickson with voting delegates separated from the balance in attendance. The above resolutions, with some discussion, were adopted almost unanimously.

It was also resolved that representatives of the organization take copies of these resolutions to Congress and the State Legislature and explain them to their representatives, so same will not be thrown unread into the waste-basket. "We must make our Senators read these resolutions, too!" it was proclaimed.

The report of the Auditing Com'te was read and accepted.

THE SUGGESTIONS COM'ITE asked for one complete business session for managers; asked for one or two managers to be elected to the Board of Directors of the ass'n; asked for appointment of a Consulting Com'te of Managers for the organization's brokerage department; asked that the ass'n's directors meet semi-annually; and demanded that no person holding any office or position in any capacity with any Farm Board set-up be permitted to hold office in the ass'n.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS. J. E. Brin, Stewartville, was elected a director to succeed himself, as were S. S. Beach of Hutchinson, and Albert Immer of Jeffers. Iver Wolium of Porter was elected a director to succeed N. B. Leines of Willmar. Election of officers was postponed until the next day.

Banquet

The tasty banquet tendered the members of the Minnesota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n by the Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n in the spacious ballroom of the Hotel Nicollet was well attended. Throughout the eight-course dinner an orchestra played numerous tunes to merit the varied tastes of those present.

L. E. BROWN, president of the Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n as toastmaster welcomed the visitors and expressed extreme pleasure at having the members of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n

present. He said: "Your association has long been recognized as one of the best organized and best managed grain associations in the country. Regardless of what has been said, the relations between the members of our respective associations have always been the best. No other group of business men are as much interested in the well being of the farmers as we are. Anything that effects you effects us."

C. T. STEVENSON, president of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, in behalf of his organization, extended a cordial welcome to the visitors.

CHARLES H. CONAWAY, Starkweather, N. Dak., extended the greetings from the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, of which he is the newly elected president.

PRES. FREDERICKSON expressed the thanks of the Minnesota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n for the courtesies extended the association during its convention. He said: "We're broke because we have too much of everything; physically we're 100 per cent; politically we're 150 per cent. We are to be congratulated on having elected the only Farmer-Labor governor in the Union." He recounted the difficulties experienced in the organization of farmer-owned elevators and the help extended the movement by the Commission Merchants.

ASHER HOWARD, Winnipeg, Manitoba, formerly associated with the grain trade of this country at Minneapolis, and speaker of the evening, followed with one of the best talks ever presented before this group. Same is published elsewhere.

Entertainment features finished the program much to the pleasure of everyone present. The evening was surely well spent.

Exhibits

A. R. STEENSON CO. displayed twine of various tensil strengths, attended by A. R. G. M. and M. C. Steenson and Frank Mackey.

NORTHROP KING & CO. advantageously displayed a line of "Sterling" feeds and seeds. Those attending the booth included C. K. Wilcox, J. D. Perkins, C. J. Landberg, John Christiansen, and L. F. Gossman.

HICKOK CONSTRUCTION CO. featured photographs of concrete constructed elevators they have recently completed throughout the Northwest. H. M. Hickok, Jack Frost and Geo. E. Hull represented the firm.

THE ROBINSON MFG. CO., line, including the Unique Auto-Magnetic Scalper with generator, a corn crusher, a gyro-sifter, and an attrition mill driven by two 25 h.p. G. E. motors, was effectively displayed by Frank Hamill and J. E. Johnson of the E. A. Pynch Co.

THE CARTER-MAYHEW Division of the Hart-Carter Co. exhibited one of their Big 3 Carter Disc Separators, a No. 2 Emerson cleaner, and a Roscoe Oat Huller. The attractive display was in charge of Vice-President C. W. Doolittle, John Groseth, sales manager, Ralph Rowe, Victor Reid, Fred M. Schultz, Wes Strett, T. E. Johnson, R. J. Mosseau, C. C. St. Cyr, and A. D. Bailey.

R. R. HOWELL & CO. chose the very center of the exhibit hall for the exhibition of some of their headliners, including a card-door opener, a spout-holder, a Diamond Huller Attrition Mill, a model of a Dings Magnetic Separator, an American Electric motor, and a model of a Winter's Head Drive. Some of those representing the company included Lyle B. Feldman, sales manager, Emil Frederickson, Walter A. Kostick and Frank E. Barsaloux.

OYSTER SHELL PRODUCTS CO. exhibited various finenesses of their product in charge of R. O. Leech.

CLELAND MFG. CO. displayed a cleaner and a formaldehyde smut treator, in charge of A. V. Cleland and Ross Irwin.

MINNEAPOLIS SEED CO. featured a seed grain, corn and potato treator manufactured by Bayer-Semesan Co. in their display, which was in charge of E. K. Peterson and L. J. Kane.

A JAY-BEE HAMMER MILL with magnetic separator installed was well exhibited by the A. E. Thompson Co. H. H. Hussey and G. E. Thompson accompanied the display, which attracted much attention and interest.

MYLES SALT CO. Ltd., advantageously displayed its products in all degrees of fineness. Their attractive exhibit was set-off with the various colored bags they use. C. F. Fischer and I. Husby attended the display of this Louisiana line.

SUPERIOR SEPARATOR CO. effectively displayed its new No. 4 cylinder cleaner with a grader attachment, and a No. 1 Junior separator. The demonstrations attracted considerable attention. C. C. Gray and Victor Olson represented the company.

SPROUT WALDRON & CO. demonstrated a 26-inch attrition mill driven by two 30 h.p. Westinghouse motors, a corn cutter and grader, and a Stearns Magnetic Separator. A quantity of metal picked out of grain was also displayed. A. C. Vollbrecht, G. R. McVay and L. J. Lloyd attended the display.

JACOBSON MACHINE WORKS decorated its exhibit space with photographs and descriptive literature of their standard and portable grinding units. A 500-Watt lamp attracted managers from every corner of the huge lobby and gave H. C. Jacobson and Joe Johnson an opportunity to discuss grinding problems with their many visitors.

GULF CRUSHING CO. effectively displayed samples of the many finenesses of "Reef Brand" oyster shell that they prepare for the trade, many of which are exclusive with them. Their Daily "Eggstra" made quite a hit with its hundreds of readers, and effectively reflected the progressive spirit of the firm. H. H. Michiner was in charge of the display, passing out matches to all visitors.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE & CO. displayed a few types of scales, ranging from a 300 pound capacity to a 30 ton capacity. No one passing the smaller scale seemed able to resist the temptation of being weighed. A large beam was also exhibited, showing construction of their new-type scales. Several totally-enclosed dust-proof self-ventilating motors were also shown. Walter Bellis, E. C. Berry and J. M. Heinen attended the display.

OTHER MECHANICAL REPRESENTATIVES attending the convention included: A. W. Gerber, J. J. Gerber Sheet Metal Works; Geo. Neiss, Feed King Corp.; Ray Lang, Lang Mfg. Co.; C. W. Townsend and G. A. Brown of Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.; John Hogenson and Carl Erickson of Hogenson Construction Co.; Bill Hinckley of Link Belt Supply Co.; Billy McCrum and Dr. Stern of Richardson Scale Co.; and Andy Rothgarn and M. C. Anderson of Clow-Winter Mfg. Co.

T. E. IBBERSON & CO. dressed up their exhibit of photographs of recently completed elevator construction with a series of winking light-bulbs. That and "Kiffe's" screaming kept the crowd around the booth. He also had a pocketful of baffling tricks to continually entertain the crowd. His "hot" personal cards and his "water-cooled" pencil for

"red-hot" prospects drew a big laugh. Part of the balance of the firm were present, but they were so quiet and subdued along side of "Kiffe" that it was with difficulty that we located Earl, Tom and Ralph Ibberson, Fred Holtby, Charlie Dressel, Tony and a few more of the firm.

Convention Notes

The presidents and secretaries of the three neighboring states attending the convention included Pres. C. H. Conaway, Starkweather, N. D., and Sec'y P. A. Lee, Grand Forks, N. D.; Pres. Chris Jensen, Putney, S. D., and Sec'y H. A. Olson, Sioux Falls, S. D.; and Pres. Oscar Helene, Marcus, Ia., and Sec'y W. H. Thompson, Fort Dodge, Ia.

CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVES included C. A. May of J. H. Dole & Co., and Walter J. Green of John E. Brennan & Co.

In Attendance

Among the Minnesota managers of farmers elevators registered in attendance at the convention were the following:

L. E. Amdahl, Lambertson; A. C. Anderson, Holloway; Albert Berg, Ellendale; Norman Bestland, Hanley Falls; C. A. Bloomquist, La Salle; R. R. Bohn, Odessa; Will Bottomley, Winnebago; C. G. Buchele, Bellingham; A. A. Buckingham, Argyle; W. H. Castle, Morton; J. J. Christy, Kasson; Fred Clossner, Pine Island; W. J. Craven, Darwin; W. S. Danens, Appleton; Chas. Danielson, Marietta; C. R. Davis, Cleveland; W. O. Doyle, Danvers; Oliver Ellingson, Spring Grove; Alfred Erickson, Bronson;

E. G. Farrankop, Northfield; F. A. Fleck, Stewartville; J. O. Fossen, Lancaster; H. H. Francisco, Oslo; P. B. Greenfield, Correll; P. L. Griffin, Hector; E. A. Hammes, Madison; M. L. Hanse, Cyrus; C. W. Hayward, Guckeen; Harry E. Hedren, Lafayette; Chas. O. Holstrom, Windom; G. W. Hollenbeck, Slayton; O. H. Hoveland, Winthrop; M. L. Jensen, Battle Lake; Alfred Johnson, Hector; C. B. Johnson, Rothsay; Erick Johnson, Wood Lake; O. F. Johnson, Bigelow; G. F. Jones, Atwater; R. L. Kampf, Humboldt; F. S. Kingsbury, Drovers; I. S. Kittleson, Watson; A. F. Koch, Echo; C. W. Krogstad, Hazel Run.

O. T. Lande, Jackson; Edward Lensch, Beaver Creek; Levi Lund, Kandiyohi; J. J. McIntyre, Campbell; A. T. McNab, Maynard; Val. C. Meyers, Wells; Bert Milligan, Westbrook; N. H. Mongeau, Elmore; Jack O'Laughlin, Tenney; L. O. Ofstun, Oakland; A. M. Oleson, Kerkhoven; F. J. Page, Worthington; A. C. Pankow, Renville; Geo. A. Paton, Redwood Falls; G. A. Pederson, Ivanhoe; P. A. Pederson, Revere;

W. H. Rathe, Sauk Center; C. W. Reikow, Holland; W. B. Rickard, Rushford; Guy Roberts, Arco; Geo. Rognlie, Halstad; O. G. Rude, Sacred Heart; A. H. Rystad, Fisher; S. M. Roti, Cottonwood; E. H. Salmonson, Chokio; H. Saumer, Canby; F. M. Schmandt, Round Lake; A. C. Severson, Brewster; E. J. Simon, Altura; G. S. Skiem, Litchfield; T. P. Smidesang, Eldred; Julius Sorum, East Grand Forks; F. J. Speight, Otisco; R. O. Spletstaezer, Lester Prairie; A. C. Stolte, Blue Earth; Claus Syverson, Ormsby; H. Thompson, Belview; August Timm, Sanborn; Theo. Torgimsson, Kenneth; T. C. Tscann, Dundas; H. J. Unteidt, Kanaranzi; Harry Walker, Hutchinson; J. H. Wanke, New Ulm; H. W. Wechsler, Nassau; S. O. Winge, Wheaton.

MONTANA sent a lone shipper in the person of W. E. Rolfson, Baker.

MINNESOTA independents and line house operators in attendance include: H. C. Becker, Northrup; Ben Garding, Eden Valley; Leonard Garding, Janesville; Peter Garding, Albany; M. J. Gary, Iona; Jacob Geib, Gaylord; E. H. Groeber and Alfred Hamann, O. H. Johnson Co., Gibbon; E. G. Hammond, Wheaton; John Heyerholm, Browns Valley; G. H. Homme, and H. B. Peterson, Franklin; J. H. Lee, Monevideo; Adolph Lovestrand, Ivanhoe; G. A. Lund, Clarksfield; A. Schulenberg, Essig; Arthur Speltz, Albert Lea; Nels R. Tacklind, Sedan.

SOUTH DAKOTA sent: C. G. Anderson, Aberdeen; C. F. Bohn, Frankfort; O. C. Breken, Summit; W. C. Brodtkorb, Lane; W. F. Cadwell, Wessington Springs; W. J. Cluts, Vienna; I. L. Demaray, Mitchell; H. Eastberg, Lake Norden; H. B. Erickson, Viborg; Peter Erickson, Kadoka; H. B. Freeborn, Willow Lake; A. R. Gellatly, Dell Rapids; O. O. Haugen, Ortle; H. H. Kindschl, Columbia; William Kunz, Java; Peter Larson, Bruce; T. C. Larson, Raymond; G. E. Lee, Naples; P. H. Lemke, Bristol; E. A. Lovre, Toronto; G. A. Lovre, Watertown; S. E. Olson, New Effington; P. J. Peterson, Brandt; O. M. Ras-

mussen, Crocker; C. A. Ripley, Hayti; F. H. Ripley, Huron; S. J. Shulson, Hillhead; T. C. Thoreson, Langford; J. K. Turrill, Amherst; W. H. Urevig, Wallace.

NORTH DAKOTA attendance included: L. Almo, Barlow; H. C. Anderson, Scranton; Paul Anderson, Grafton; F. F. Bayer, Huff; Matt Bayer, Regent; Geo. M. Bresnahan, Casselton; W. E. Cummings, Fargo; H. Drews, Ashley; Fred Esslinger, Dickinson; Nels Folsom, Hoople; J. A. Frank, Colfax; H. T. Frederickson, Casselton; P. A. Frederickson, Walcott; Alex Gebhard, Embden; K. T. Gray, Sarges; C. O. Hefty, Oakes; F. O. Henderson, Lynchburg; Ed Kelner, Park River; Ludwig Larson, LaMoure; F. M. McAlpin, Aneta; J. F. Mitchell, Verona; Martin J. Moe, Dickinson; I. R. Olson, Cogswell; J. H. Olson, Hillsboro; M. J. Pridt, Hazen; R. B. Rolandson, Prosper; F. E. Shepard, West Fargo; H. N. Smeby, Hickson; Richard Tronsen, Hatton.

Handling Grain Out of Condition in Federally Licensed Warehouse

The procedure for the disposition of grain laid down in the Federal Warehouse Act is similar to that provided in the rules of the grain exchanges to safeguard the rights of all concerned, with regard to giving notice that grain is deteriorating in store and the cancellation of the oldest outstanding certificates. Sec. 21 of the Act reads as follows:

Section 21. 1. If the warehouseman with the approval of the inspector shall determine that further deterioration cannot be prevented by reconditioning, or after treating it in accordance with section 20 of this regulation it is still out of condition, the warehouseman shall give immediate notice of the fact as follows:

2. The notice shall state
 - a. The warehouse in which the grain is stored,
 - b. The quantity, kind and grade of the grain at the time the notice is given,
 - c. The actual condition of the grain as nearly as can be determined, and the reason, if known, for such condition,
 - d. The oldest outstanding receipt covering the amount of grain out of condition, upon which the grain will be delivered, giving the number and date of each such receipt and the quantity, kind and grade of the grain as stated in such receipt.
 - e. (A special provision is made for identity preserved grain but we will not go into that in this connection.)
 - f. That such grain will be delivered upon the return and cancellation of the receipts therefor.
3. A copy of the above notice shall be delivered in person or sent by mail
 - a. To the persons holding the receipts mentioned,
 - b. To any other persons who have registered their interest in the grain in writing,
 - c. To the local grain exchange, Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, or similar organization, in the town or city nearest to which the warehouse is located,
 - d. To the Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

If the holders of the receipts and the owners of the grain are known to be so far away that they cannot be reached within 12 hours by mail, the warehouseman shall, whether or not requested to do so, immediately notify them by telegraph or telephone at their expense.

A copy of this notice must be posted in the main office of the warehouse company where receipts are issued to depositors.

The exchange and federal rules on out of condition grain are expected to be of special interest to the Farm Board and its subsidiaries, who have several million bushels of wheat stored in elevators where the summer climatic conditions make deterioration certain if carried over from one season to the next.

Wool is not a surplus commodity and therefore the argument advanced in the case of wheat by the Farm Board Chairman that production must be reduced does not apply. Yet it is doubted whether the government's National Wool Marketing Corporation could sell the wool on which it advanced 90 per cent of an appraised value, for the amount of the advance, and wool growers fear an assessment. Sheepmen who refused to sign up with the government pool and sold their crop for their own account are far better off.

The Concrete Slab Elevator at Kiron, Iowa

Great precaution was taken in the construction of the concrete slab elevator of the Farmers Lumber & Coal Co. at Kiron, Ia., because of the experience at Allendorf, Ia., told of in the Journal for Dec. 10. At Kiron slabs quite different in shape from those used in the elevator at Allendorf, Ia., were employed. The Kiron slabs are long, thick and narrow, 10x30 ins. and 3 ins. thick. The opposite edges of each slab instead of being concave and convex as at Allendorf, are book shaped all around, so that when the slabs are set together a mortised joint is formed all the way around each slab.

The 11,000 bus. of storage space in the Kiron elevator is made up of two concrete-slab tanks of the same approximate dimensions as those at Allendorf, 14 ft. in diameter and 40 ft. from the foundation to the top of the tanks. These tanks are much more strongly reinforced than those at Allendorf. Instead of the hoops of half-inch iron being placed 16 ins. apart from the bottom to the top, they are graduated in four sections, those at the bottom being 7½ ins. apart, the next section 10 ins., the next, 12 ins. and those at the top, 15 ins. apart.

Each tank is divided with a single partition, made up of 2x6 inch cribbing at the bottom part and 2x4 inch stock at the top. This cribbing is held in place at each end by two strips of 3x4 in. angle iron, tied to the inside of the tank wall by U bolts connecting with hoops on the outside, so as to form a groove into which the end of the cribbing sets.

The tanks and the position of the cribbing therein, dividing each tank into two bins, is further reinforced with tie-rods, run between the angle irons across the tank, parallel to the cribbing. These tie-rods are approximately 7 ft. apart on each side of the cribbing. Other tie-rods are run at right angles from the cribbing, extending from the cribbing in each direction to the walls of the tank and held securely by U shaped

angle iron strips on the outside of the wall. These tie-rods are also placed 7 ft. apart.

This method of reinforcing with tie-rods thru the tank walls was developed after a somewhat disastrous experience a few days after the elevator was completed. In original construction no tie-rods were used thru the tanks, these being deemed unnecessary, and the cribbing that converted the two tanks into four bins, was held in place by 2x6s on the inside of the walls, held by U bolts to the outside hoops, so as to form the groove to hold the end of the cribbing.

Late in August when Manager B. E. Bruemmer filled one bin with shelled corn the cribbing buckled under the stress, tearing out its anchorage and gouging thru the walls of the empty side of the tank. The tank collapsed under the strain and had to be rebuilt. In rebuilding the tie-rods were used to prevent a recurrence of such disaster, and the second tank was reinforced in a like manner.

The Kiron tanks are set on separate foundations of 4-in. concrete forming the hopper bottom, double the thickness under those at Allendorf.

The inside of the Kiron tanks is coated with a cement mixture and over this is another coat of an asphalt mixture to prevent the seepage of moisture.

The east and west sides of the 18 ft., 2-floor, cupola are carried on stringers run between the tanks, the north and south sides are carried on framework resting on its own foundation. The dump pit and the boot pit are of concrete, 12 ft. below the grade level at the lowest point. The dump pit is lined with ship-lap, covered with metal. There is no lining in the boot pit.

Over the driveway are four bins with capacity for 600 bus. each, making up 2,400 bus. of the storage capacity. These are supported by the framework of the driveway.

Equipment in the house includes a Kewanee Truck Lift, and steel grate, with a trap-door opening to the pit in back of the grate for handling extra long trucks; one

leg with 12-in. rubber belt carrying 6x11 in. Salem Buckets set on 14 in. centers; a Winters Universal Head Drive with 5 h.p. inclosed motor; a manlift and a Richardson 5-bu. Automatic Scale. Inbound weighing is over a 20-ton truck scale with 9x20 ft. deck.

Whether the Farmers Lumber & Coal Co. will repeat the experiences suffered by the company at Allendorf is problematical. Since the structure has been completed and reinforced the manager has not tried loading one-half of a tank to see if the cribbing will again break out its anchorage or whether it will withstand the strain.

After one 2-inch rain the manager said he had noticed some moisture in the boot pit, but this he attributed to surface water finding its way thru the dump pit because the grading had not been completed at the approaches to the driveway. He did not, he says, examine the house carefully to see whether it might have come from other sources.

The Kiron elevator sets on a bluff-like cut next to the C. & N. W. side track. The soil is of a light character that should drain readily and the walls of the foundation are run high enough so no trouble from surface water should be experienced providing the concrete is waterproof. The angle of the loading spout and its distance from the side track is such that ordinary loading of large cars will require much shoveling.

Whether it is possible for any concrete slab construction to be weather-tight or remain weather-tight in view of the unmortared joints between the slabs, is yet to be determined. The trade will await with interest the experience of Manager Bruemmer at Kiron.

At Bahia Blanca, Argentina a 3,000,000-bu. elevator is being built for the Buenos Aires Great Southern Ry. Co. by Henry Simon, Ltd.

Hardening Concrete Floor Surfaces

Correct proportioning of the water and other ingredients of cement concrete, under ideal conditions, produces a hard, impervious floor that resists wear and is not subject to dusting.

When an otherwise well built floor has a soft surface, perhaps due to excess water in the mix, it can be improved by treatment with a hardener. The small cost is well repaid in preventing dust settling on merchandise in bearings and other parts of machinery. The treated floors are easily kept clean and do not absorb water, oil, grease, gasoline and dirt.

The fluosilicate of zinc and magnesium, when dissolved in water, has been used with fair success for hardening defective concrete finish. In making up the solutions, ½ pound of the zinc and magnesium fluosilicate should be dissolved in one gallon of water for the first application and 2 pounds to each gallon for subsequent applications. The concrete floor must be clean and free from plaster, oil, paint or other foreign substances, otherwise the solutions will not penetrate sufficiently to react. For the same reason the surface must be absolutely dry. After the floor has dried, the second application may be made. About 3 or 4 hours are generally required for absorption, reaction and drying, tho this will depend upon the weather. In this treatment, with the average floor surface, one gallon of the liquid will cover approximately 130 square feet. Care should be taken to mop the floor shortly after drying to remove incrustated salts, otherwise white stains may be formed.

The fluosilicate is not a secret trademarked specialty; but can be purchased as an article of commerce at chemical supply houses.



Channel Iron Bar for Tie Rods Loading Spout Location of Elevator on Edge of Hill
The Concrete Slab Elevator at Kiron, Ia.

Grain Carriers

Buffalo, N. Y.—More than half of the grain fleet wintering in Buffalo harbor has been unloaded, according to the Buffalo Corn Exchange, and less than 50 of the original 110 vessels still have their cargoes.

Car loadings of grain, for the week ending Jan. 24, were 39,522, an increase of 852 cars over loading during the corresponding week last year, but a decrease of 8,438 from the total for the same week two years ago.

Nearly 17 million head of cattle, calves, hogs and sheep rode to market in motor trucks during 1930, compared with 14½ million in 1929, an increase of 17 per cent. Motor truck transport of live stock continues to increase at an amazing rate year by year as shown by the figures for 17 markets.

The southern railroads have consolidated the tariff publishing agencies now conducted by Speiden, Cottrell and Glenn. The consolidated office, under the management of F. L. Speiden, will be at Atlanta, Ga. Speiden's office now is at Louisville, J. J. Cottrell's at Richmond, and J. H. Glenn's at Atlanta.

According to manifests received at the port warden's office, 69,083,800 bus. of grain were shipped from Montreal during the 1930 season (80,435,979 bus. in the 1929 season), of which 66,427,053 bus. were wheat (61,602,800 bus. in 1929). The largest decreases in 1930 as compared with 1929 were 11,753,637 bus. of barley and 3,714,250 bus. of oats.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Hallet & Carey Co. has filed suit in the federal court to recover from the Inland Waterways Corp'n damages for grain lost in transit. The barge line demands that shippers prove negligence before it can be held liable for losses, while shippers feel that this carrier should be placed on the same basis as the railroads.

Ottawa, Ont.—Net summer's navigation program on the new Welland canal was outlined in a statement issued by Hon. R. J. Manion, minister of railways and canals. From the opening of the season boats similar to those in use last year will be permitted through the canal. After May 24 it is expected the canal will be able to handle larger boats and after July 1 lake vessels of all sizes will be able to pass through.

The distance from Port Arthur to Montreal is 1215.6 miles. A vessel making this journey and using the Canadian lock at the "Soo" would be on the Canadian side of the International Boundary for 481 miles, would follow along the boundary for 63.2 miles and be on the United States side for about 671.4 miles. If the U. S. lock at the "Soo" was used, the vessel would be on the United States side for about 3 more miles.

Railroads are not authorized to protect elevator companies from losing business by refusing to furnish cars for individuals or groups which wish to load grain by hand, Chairman C. A. Randall of the Nebraska railway commission, declared, following receipt of two informal complaints of such action. Box cars are designed for transportation not warehousing grain so scoopers should be charged double demurrage for delay of equipment.

Official opening of the Ohio River terminal of the Mead Johnson Terminal Corp'n, at Evansville, Ind., will be observed February 27, when waterway officials and others will inspect the new river facilities. A tow of barges of the Mississippi Valley Barge Line Co. and another of the American Barge Line Co. will be on hand for inspection. The terminal was built at a cost of more than half a million dollars and represents a mod-

ern plant for interchange of traffic among the waterways, railroads and highways. Direct track connection is made with the C. & E. I. and L. & N. and reciprocal switching arrangements provide for connections with other rail lines serving Evansville.

New Complaints

In 24,242, Dyer & Co., Kansas City, Mo., filed a complaint against the A. T. & S. F., et al., alleging rates on hay from Colony, Kan., to points in Mississippi were unreasonable. Reasonable rates and reparation are desired.

24199, Haley-Neeley Co. et al., Sioux City, Ia., vs. A. A. et al. Unreasonable rates and charges **sweet clover seed**, points in Iowa and So. Dak. to points in Iowa, Neb., Ill., Mo., Mich., Wisc., Ind., Ky., Ohio, Pa., Va., W. Va., N. Y., Mass., Md., N. J., No. Caro. and Delaware. Ask rates and reparation.

In 24,188, Sub. No. 1, The Light Grain & Milling Co., of Liberal, Kan., filed a complaint against the A. T. & S. F., et al., alleging rates in violation sections 1 and 3, **grain and/or products thereof**, Liberal, Kan., to Santa Fe, N. M., as compared with rates on Santa Fe's line in Kansas. Asks cease and desist order, rates and reparation.

In 24,248, the Gooch Milling & Elevator Co., Lincoln, Neb., filed a complaint against the C. B. & Q., alleging rates and charges in violation sections 1, 3 and 6, **bran, shorts and ground feed**, milled in transit at Lincoln, Neb., from wheat originating in Colo., Kan. and Neb. to points in Iowa, Ill., Mo., Mich. and Wis. Shippers at Curtis and other points in Nebraska preferred. Asks rates and reparation.

I. C. C. Decisions

In 22,219, Seele Bros. Grain Co., vs. the C. & A., et al., complainants second petition for rehearing or oral argument has been denied.

23603, Gurney Seed & Nursery Co. vs. Union Pacific. Complaint dismissed. Weight used in computing charges, carload of clover seed, Spalding, Neb., to Yankton, S. D., not shown to have been improper.

23594, Paris Flouring Co. vs. B. & A. et al. Complaint dismissed. Rates, three carloads, cottonseed meal, Montgomery, Ala., Little Rock, Ark., and Louisville, Ky., to North Bangor, Me., not shown to have been unreasonable.

The I. C. C. has just amended its previous decision against the use of original bills-of-lading on which the entries are made by the use of carbon paper, and henceforth the carriers are authorized to accept such ladings where the carbon imprinting is clear and legible.

23598, Rea-Patterson Milling Co. v. Missouri Pacific. Rates charged on shipments of wheat, in carloads, from various points in the States of Kansas and Oklahoma to Coffeyville, Kans., there milled into products and the products reshipped to Marshall, Mo., Omaha, Nebr., and Clinton, Iowa, found applicable, but shipments found misrouted. Reparation awarded.

In 23,617, Bowersock Mills & Power Co., vs. the A. T. & S. F., Examiners Lawton and James propose reparation on finding interstate rates on wheat from points in Kan., Okla., Tex. and Colo. to Lawrence, Kan., there milled in transit and reshipped as mill feed to points in Kan., Mo., Ill. and Iowa, in straight mixed carloads, inapplicable to the extent that the factors to Kansas City, Mo., exceeded the contemporaneously applicable corn rates from and to the same points. Decision on reargument in 168 I. C. C. 335, the Larabee Flour Mills case, followed.

Tariff Suspended

In I. and S. 3566, the Commission suspended from Feb. 1, until Sept. 1, schedules in supplements 11 and 13 to Boyd's I. C. C. A-2056. The suspended schedules proposed to increase the rating on alfalfa, lucerne and sweet clover seed, in carloads, from class B to class A on traffic from, to and between points in western trunk line territory east of the Missouri River.

A Farmer's View of the Farm Problem

Hickman Price, a Texas farmer who is clearing more than \$30,000 a year says that he is producing wheat at \$6 an acre; that he is averaging 12 bus. per acre, and that while over a period of years, the price has averaged \$1.00, he would not be surprised, due to the tremendous possibilities of the southwest, to see the average price go to 50 cents. His land, if put into one plot, would be 6 miles wide and 8 miles long.

In a recent interview concerning the farm problem and farm relief, he says:

The United States has not enjoyed the prosperity which is coming to it. Once the farm member of the national family recovers from its ills, the nation as a whole will participate in the good things of life which are now generally known. The industrial and commercial two-thirds of America have been burdened by the agricultural, incompetent and sickly one-third. When the farming population does its part, measures up to its opportunities and comes into full growth, commercial and industrial America will bountifully partake of a stability and measure of prosperity never realized nor appreciated before. The one vital outstanding development affecting all America, to take place in the next few years, is the progress which will come in agriculture as it emerges from age-old traditions and modernizes itself.

The development of agriculture's infinite possibilities will likewise be revealed by individuals, animated by desires, to render the greatest service. The revolutionary methods already inaugurated in certain phases of American farming are the outcome of individual initiative. What American farming needs more than anything else is leadership, and not subsidy or financial aid from government agencies. A small handful of real thinkers and doers is all that is needed. The rank and file will follow. This leadership will be found among those who, in their individual operations in a thoroughly business-like and practical way, are employing the new era procedure necessary to success.

Times such as these, of falling prices, if properly regarded and made the most of, are in the long run a great boon and impetus to more profitable farming. They are a challenge to farming intelligence. They force those who intend to remain farmers to set their houses in order.

The farmer with one eye on the plow and the other upon the real estate agent is no longer able to survive. A farm is only worth what it will earn, no more, no less.

Rapid strides in wheat production are taking place in northwest Texas. This is for the very good reason that nowhere in the world is it possible to grow wheat as cheaply as it can be produced in the southern reaches of the great plains.

Virgin soils, climate, transportation facilities and ease of extensive operation are developing northwest Texas into America's bread basket. Two and one-half million acres constitute the 1930 Texas Panhandle wheat crop. This is about one-fifth of what it will become soon.

At first it appears that this vast new wheat acreage, developed largely by modern mechanized methods, will create a surplus with resulting lower prices.

The important consideration, though, is that wheat growers in the older states cannot compete with southwest producers. Their soil is depleted, or the topography does not lend itself to new mechanized agriculture. These are but two of many reasons why successful wheat growers of the old order will be forced otherwise to use their acres.

Theft of electric power from a public utility warrants refusal to continue the service under a ruling by the Illinois Commerce Commission, declaring that if the patron desires service to be restored he must appeal to the courts.

The Grain Rate Case

The conferences between shippers, carriers and representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission concerning part 7 to case 17000 have at last come to a close and the next move is up to the railways. In so far as could be learned from the talk around the hearing room in the Hotel Sherman at Chicago no one expects the new rates and transit rules to go in on Apr. 1, the date last set by the Commission for its order to become effective.

At the special conference between the Commission's examiners, the carriers, and about 30 members of the mixed feed trade, A. F. Seay of the Ralston-Purina Co., as spokesman for the latter presented, for the majority of the group, a suggestion that transit be given the grain and grain products content of mixed feed and that a reasonable flat percentage of the grain carload rate (70 per cent being his suggestion) be applied on the balance of the mixture, without any restriction as to the percentage of grain or grain products in the feed.

Some of the manufacturers advised that they must have substantially the same transit rules and privileges under which they are now operating or they would be put under an impossible handicap and forced either to build small local plants in various sections of the country and abandon big central plants or they might be forced to suspend operations entirely.

At the main conference, the carriers continued, very largely, their attitude of being interested listeners. They apparently feel that the Commission made a serious blunder in attempting practically to eliminate transit, and they want it to do its own clearing up of the situation. In defending the tentative rules put out on Jan. 5, it was repeatedly said that they were formulated so as to comply with what the Commission, either directly, or by inference, had said. It was brought out at various times, however, that the tentative rules contained provisions or restrictions concerning which the Commission had been silent.

From the standpoint of the millers, wheat middlings, blended flours and self-rising flours would be most severely dealt with and some of the breakfast food manufacturers said they simply could not operate at all under the order as tentatively interpreted.

The carriers are to consider all of the testimony brought out at this series of conferences and are proposing to put them in tariff form and file them with the I. C. C., on or before Mar. 10. Feed and ingredient manufacturers express the hope and the belief that these tariffs will be suspended, thus giving them an opportunity to present additional testimony to the Commission eventually resulting in a modification of the order itself.

Another postponement of the effective date seems inevitable as the new tariffs would have to be in the Commission's hands not later than Mar. 12, and they would have to be in the hands of the printers at least two weeks prior to that date, or by Feb. 26.

There is still much talk about the decision being carried to the courts and presumably by the carriers; the point being made that the provisions of Sec. 15A of the Transportation Act were not followed in reaching a decision. This section provides, among other things that the Commission shall adjust rates so that the carriers as a whole, or by rate groups, will, under efficient management, earn a fair return upon the value of the property used in the service of transportation. The Commission, after considering

that matter decided that 5¾ per cent was a fair return, but in no year have the railways either as a whole, or by rate groups, earned so high a rate of return.

In this grain rate decision the I. C. C. said that much of the loss in revenue to the carriers brought about by its order decreasing grain rates would or could be recouped by the increased charges arising from the practical elimination of transit. It has now been forcefully shown both to the Commission and the railways that transit cannot be eliminated, so that recoupment in that way would be impossible, and this gives the carriers additional grounds for attacking the decision in the courts.

Naturally there were some maladjustments in the grain rate structure, and many of these were corrected in this particular decision. In so far as these are concerned, it is unfortunate that any postponement should have been found necessary.

Of course there is a possibility that the carriers will get their tariffs into the hands of the Commission by Mar. 12. If they do, however, it is felt that they will be suspended, and that would call for more public hearings, and doubtless for an amended order. These developments could hardly mean anything less than a new effective date of about June 1, 1932. Apparently, however, the carriers are not going to get their tariffs ready by the date indicated above for they last week petitioned the Commission for vacation or postponement of the order. In support of the renewed petition for reconsideration, the western roads alleged that if the new tariffs were to become effective April 1, they would face an aggregate reduction in gross and net revenue of \$20,000,000 annually.

Freight Charge Payment Order Modified

Rules and regulations for the payment of transportation charges by shippers were modified by the I. C. C. in a report made public Feb. 16, following reopening of the proceedings involved upon petition of the National Industrial Traffic League. (Ex Parte 73.) The conclusions set forth by the Commission are in substance, as follows:

The carrier upon taking precautions to insure payment of the charges may deliver the freight to those who undertake to pay the charges within 48 hours.

Where retention of possession of freight until charges have been paid will retard prompt delivery or retard prompt release of equipment or station facilities, the carrier may extend credit for 96 hours.

When a freight bill has been collected and an additional amount is found to be due, credit for 30 days may be allowed on the additional amount.

Where the amount of demurrage charges is determinable under the average agreements, the carrier may delay the presentation of bills for demurrage charges, not to exceed 15 days from the expiration of the authorized demurrage period, and may extend credit for these bills, for 15 days from the date of presentation.

The 48 and the 96 hour periods shall run from 12 o'clock midnight following the presentation of the bill.

Shippers may elect to have their freight bills sent by mail and when that is done the time of mailing (postmark being considered proof in case of dispute) shall be considered as the time of presentation.

Sundays and legal holidays, other than Saturday half holidays are excluded from computation of the periods of credit.

When good checks, drafts or money orders are mailed, in payment of bills, the postmark shall be accepted as evidence of time of payment.

Trends in Crop Improvement

By FRED G. SMITH, Chicago Federal Grain Supervisor, before Grain Market Analysts Club

The different classes of wheat show decided differences in the trends of the percentages of contract grades. Hard red winter wheat shows an increase in Nos. 1 and 2 of about twenty per cent, due probably to excellent crop improvement work in the Southwest and the shift of production westward where the wheat is usually strong and of high grade. White wheats on the West Coast show an equal improvement while spring wheat shows a decreasing average percentage of number one wheat during recent years. Mr. Nat C. Murray has pointed out an apparent correlation between yield per acre and test weight per bushel in wheat.

Corn grades show an apparent periodic trend of about ten years duration. This may be in some way due to weather conditions since corn receipts are degraded almost wholly on moisture and field damaged.

Early reports at harvest time and the quality of the first receipts show what kind of a crop to expect and a comparison with similar previous crops during the past fourteen years covered by these records will show what grades to expect at terminal markets and the factors which will need closest attention if the best grades are to be obtained at the terminals.

The early reports also enable this Department to inform producers and handlers when experience shows that unusual or dangerous conditions are developing, such as excessive moisture in Southwestern wheat and grain sorghums. Just now the new crop sorghums show a higher foreign material and moisture content than usual, a combination of factors very likely to cause heating and spoilage in storage and in transit.

Mixing for Profit.—Different qualities of grains in different sections may make marketing changes profitable. In the corn belt several years ago corn contained more than average total damaged, but when dry was of good test weight, while corn from farther north and west contained little damaged but was of lighter weight and contained more moisture. Mixtures of corn from the two sections graded better than the straight receipts from either section.

Often the grade and quality of a crop is of great importance to the future trader, as well as to the cash handler. It has been noted that when Nebraska hard winter wheat is of below average protein content and there is a considerable premium for protein, this grain will usually move in export channels to a considerably greater extent than normally. It is frequently advantageous to know what grain movements to expect and where grain of certain grade and quality is likely to be found during the season.

The statistics showing the grading factors and the comparative percentage of receipts of each numerical grade are helpful in maintaining uniformity in grading thruout the United States.

Intermarket Uniformity in grading can only be maintained at satisfactory levels with adequate supervision of the intermarket streams of grain and thoro supervision attention to the particular grading factors which are likely to cause inspection tendencies.

Temporary embargoes on importations of wheat, flour, feed grains, butter and butter substitutes, eggs, beans and palm oil are provided for in the Burtress bill on which hearings have been begun by the ways and means com'te of the U. S. House of Representatives. When the U. S. forbids all imports we must expect foreign countries to reciprocate.

Surpluses of wheat still available for export and carryover as of Jan. 1 in the four important non-European exporting countries appear to be over 100 million bus. in excess of a year ago. In addition, surpluses in the Danube basin are somewhat larger than a year ago, and Russia probably still has wheat to export. Early indications give no evidence of any material reduction in wheat acreage for the 1931 harvest.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

"JFS" Speed Changer With Built-in Motor

The cry for compact drives and variable speeds has been the urge behind the new self-contained drive just developed by Stephens-Adamson Mfg. Co. This new unit is a variable speed drive, complete in every sense of the word, consisting of variable speed reducer, electric motor and control entirely contained in one housing.

For several years its makers have manufactured the "JFS" planetary type of variable speed transmission. This machine is a totally enclosed unit combining the action of both speed changer and speed reducer. It is driven by the usual electric motor and while it is compact and easily mounted, it requires, like other types, a flexible coupling between transmission and motor and both are preferably mounted upon a cast iron or structural steel base to insure permanence of alignment.

The new self-contained drive consists of a standard "JFS" variable speed reducer mechanism with the housing redesigned to take the body of an electric motor of standard make. The motor armature shaft is extended and forms the high speed shaft of the speed changer. In this way the usual flexible coupling and base plate are eliminated and approximately twenty-five per cent of the total length and weight are saved.

The hand wheel normally used to increase and decrease the output speed of the standard JFS transmission has been replaced by a bevel gear. This is turned in either direction by means of a bevel pinion inside the housing and the small hand wheel mounted on top of the unit as shown in the illustration.

The operation of the speed changer section of the new drive is simple and positive. Fundamentally it resembles the action of a large roller bearing in which the races and rollers are ground to special shapes. The power is transmitted by the traction between the polished steel surfaces of rollers and races. It is claimed that the transmission is absolutely positive within the loads recommended.

The motor shaft rotates two inner races. These races contact with three double conical rollers and cause them to rotate slowly in planetary fashion inside the two outer races which are held from rotating. The three planetary rollers drive a spider keyed to the variable speed shaft.

Power can be obtained at an infinite number of speeds by turning the hand wheel, which moves the two outer races nearer or farther apart on the longitudinal axis. As the two outer races approach each other the three rollers are forced nearer the center and in turn force the two inner races apart against heavy springs which maintain the necessary tractive pressure between surfaces.

In this way the reduction ratio can be varied to deliver the power at any speed

within the limits of the machine. Where it is desirable to limit the range, stops are placed to limit travel of the races. The mechanism is entirely enclosed and, operating in oil, it requires no lubrication beyond maintaining the proper oil level.

The advantages claimed for the new self-contained drive are summarized as follows:

1—The motor is an integral part of the drive.

2—Installation is very simple, the entire drive can be mounted in any position with but four bolts. It is now unnecessary to align motor and transmission.

3—Extremely compact, as approximately 25% of the length is saved by elimination of coupling and outboard bearings. Backing is reduced by the height of the usual cast iron base.

4—The efficiency, already high, is increased by eliminating coupling and two bearings. All motor and transmission bearings are ball bearing.

5—Drive operates without vibration and almost without sound as couplings and at least two gear reductions have been eliminated.

6—Long life because mounting conditions are ideal and because the variable speed reducer operates in oil, entirely protected from dust and atmospheric conditions.

7—No moving parts exposed to endanger operators.

Reduce Taxes by Keeping Government out of Business

Fred W. Sargent, pres. of the C. & N-W. Ry. Co. and chairman of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce Committee on Federal Taxation, in an address before the tax conference of the American Farm Bureau federation said that the way to taxation relief lies in "keeping the government out of business."

"Stop the mushroom growth of bureaus. Consolidate others and eliminate the useless ones," Sargent advised. He said increasing operating expenses are tending toward bureaucracy and would end in destruction of the principle of democratic government by "leaning too much on Washington."

He described a "procession of minorities with arm loads of 'isms' parading up the capitol steps," imposing added expenses on the government.

The Tunisian government acting upon the recommendation of a commission including delegates of Chambers of Agriculture and Commerce has decided to adopt the same measures taken in France and Algeria to remedy the existing crisis in the wheat trade. According to the provisions of a decree of the Bey of Tunis which will be published shortly in the "Journal Officiel Tunisien," the percentage of imported wheat for domestic flour manufacture will be fixed. The consumers of Tunis are opposed to being held up by the Canadian Wheat Pool or the Federal Farm Board.



Samuel R. McKelvie, Federal Farm Board Member of Nebraska

Quits While the Quitting Is Good

The big political blunder of his life was made by Samuel R. McKelvie when he was lured by Hoover into accepting appointment on the Federal Farm Board.

Like rats fleeing from a sinking ship the Farm Board members are resigning before the impending collapse of Washington's grandiose scheme of false relief.

McKelvie said Feb. 17 "I am going to get back to the grass roots and stay there" on his Nebraska ranch. He will operate his ranch and continue publication of his farm paper. "If offered reappointment I will decline," he says.

That will be accepted as a great relief by the wheat growers.

The warm winter has reduced the demand for gluten feeds as well as for syrups for human consumption so that the plant at Kansas City of the Corn Products Refining Co. is operating only five days a week.

The Farm Board has about 100,000,000 bushels of cash wheat and considerable contract wheat, said Mr. Legge Feb. 18 to the House Committee on Ways and Means, and he added, "It will be sold at a loss unless something very unexpected happens." That will add another \$50,000,000 ball and chain to the taxpayers' burden.

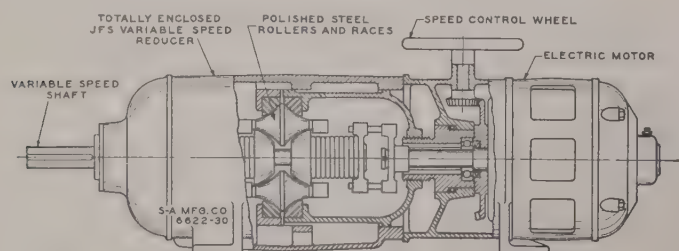
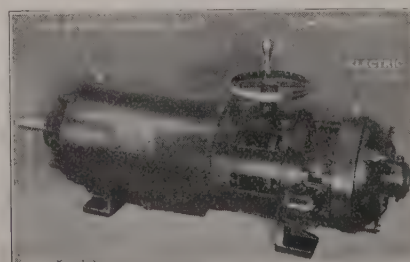


Diagram of totally enclosed JFS Variable Speed Reducer combined with an Electric Motor into a compact Single Unit.



Variable speed drive unit consisting of variable speed reducer, electric drive motor and speed control in a single housing.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are welcome.

ARKANSAS

Gibson Switch (Gilkesson p. o.), Ark.—A large rice elevator here burned at midnight, Jan. 30; loss, \$10,000. A. H. Allen, who owned the rice stored in the elevator, carried \$5,000 insurance. Both building and contents were completely destroyed.

Little Rock, Ark.—At the annual meeting of the Grain Exchange which was held on Feb. 4, Haney Cochran was elected pres.; V. L. Simpson, vice-pres., and W. R. Wilson, sec'y and treas. Directors, to serve one year, were as follows: Lane Satterwhite, Guy Cameron, Geo. Porbeck, L. B. Eggleston and Carroll Thibault. John F. Mueller was re-elected chief inspector and weighmaster.

CALIFORNIA

Gerber, Cal.—A molasses mixer was installed at the alfalfa mill of Russell & Macauley, which manufactures a special stock feed for sheep.

West Sacramento, Cal.—The Rice Growers Ass'n of California recently installed a sprinkler system for fire protection in its large rice milling plant under construction here. The plant will include a bulk rice elevator capable of conveying 1,500 tons of rice.

Santa Rosa, Cal.—Grain dealers of the north of bay counties held a luncheon meeting at the Occidental Hotel here, on Feb. 20. The purpose of the meeting was for studying legislation of interest to the grain trade. A senator and an assemblyman were invited to meet with the grain men and hear views on bills now pending.

CANADA

Virden, Man.—It is reported that T. C. Bulloch, of Winnipeg, contemplates building and equipping a 500-barrel flour mill here.

Toronto, Ont.—The regular quarterly dividend of the Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd., has been declared, which is 35c on the common and \$1.62½ on the preferred stock, payable to stock of record Feb. 28.

Ft. William, Ont.—Two youths who pleaded guilty to charges of stealing wheat from the Canadian Pacific R. R. were each fined \$40 and costs or three months, when they were brot before the city police court on Feb. 13.

Winnipeg, Man.—Announcement was made on Feb. 12 of the appointment of A. E. Darby to the office of sec'y of the Grain Exchange, which position has been vacant since J. R. Murray resigned last fall. Mr. Darby was recently sec'y of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Dauphin, Man.—The Dauphin Milling & Creamery Co.'s elevator here burned at 8 o'clock Sunday morning, Feb. 1; loss, \$30,000; covered by insurance. About 16,000 bus. of grain was destroyed. The flour and grist mill adjoining the 45,000-bu. elevator were saved. It was estimated that the elevator contained 9,000 bus. of wheat, 1,500 bus. of rye, 3,500 bus. of barley and 2,000 bus. of oats.

Vancouver, B. C.—In consequence of the recent visit to this city of W. M. Rait, general manager of the Pioneer Grain Co. (a subsidiary of James Richardson & Sons, Ltd., Winnipeg), and Norman Leach, general manager of the Searle Grain Co., Winnipeg, it is believed that a private terminal elevator may be erected here at some future date, as the men are reported to have said that they were making a careful study of the situation with a view to erecting a 1,500,000-bu. elevator as soon as developments warrant it.

COLORADO

Boulder, Colo.—The Boulder Co-op. Granary burned early in the morning of Feb. 18; loss, \$90,000; 43 carloads of wheat was destroyed.

Keenesburg, Colo.—The Keenesburg Elvtr. Co. has originated a formula for a new poultry feed which it will manufacture and sell under the name of Keen-O poultry feed.

Eads, Colo.—G. E. Stockstill, of the Stockstill Grain Co., with headquarters at Ford, Kan., has bot the elevator here formerly operated by C. H. Helms, repaired the building and is now operating it, under his direct management, as the Stockstill Grain Co.

ILLINOIS

Vermont, Ill.—Bader & Co. expect to install a feed grinder in the near future.

Barnes (Normal p. o.), Ill.—We are wrecking our old 10,000-bu. elevator at this point. —Barnes Grain Co.

Symerton, Ill.—H. J. Flesner is reported to have leased his local elevator to the Symerton Grain Co.

Central (Morris p. o.), Ill.—George Paxton is the new manager of the Central Grain, Lbr. & Supply Co.'s elevator.

Gardner, Ill.—The Hargreaves & Drew Elvtr. is still closed and in litigation. It is believed a settlement is in sight.—X.

Peoria, Ill.—The annual meeting of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held here May 12 and 13 at the Jefferson Hotel.

Millstadt, Ill.—John A. Noser has bot the interest of his partner, W. C. White, in the Noser Milling Co. Mr. White will continue in the employ of the mill as salesman.

Peotone, Ill.—H. Deininger & Sons have installed a McMillin overhead truck lift in their elevator, which has been improved by new hardwood floors, and re-planking of the driveway with 3-inch plank.

Chatsworth, Ill.—The monthly meeting of the grain trade of the Chatsworth territory was held here, Feb. 24, at the Chatsworth Hotel, where an interesting meeting was held after the 6:30 p. m. dinner.

Peotone, Ill.—In renewing the charter of the Peotone Farmers Elvtr. Co. the organization was changed to an "ass'n." The present name is Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n. Louis Howard is the present manager.

Ipava, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. contemplates installing a batch mixer. On account of the volume of business done by the company's grinder, it was thot advisable to put in additional equipment.

Alonzo, Ill.—Amos Briggs is reported as the new manager of the local elevator of the Goodwine Co-op. Grain Co., replacing Claire Hickman. He takes charge on Mar. 1. Ernest Hawthorne is running the elevator in the interim.

Wenona, Ill.—The grain trade of the Streator territory will hold its regular monthly meeting in this city at the Stanton Hotel, on Feb. 26, where a chicken dinner, with all the trimmings, will be served at 7 o'clock.

Forest City, Ill.—Prowlers entered the office of the John Pemberton Grain Co., during the night of Feb. 17, and stole a radio. An iron bar was used to gain entrance.

Sullivan, Ill.—The Sullivan Grain Co. held the formal opening of its new feed mill on Feb. 11, the mill being kept in operation from early morning until late in the evening, to accommodate the many farmers who attended. Coffee and sandwiches were served all day.

Saybrook, Ill.—A. B. Thompson's grain elevator that burned Feb. 4 will be replaced as soon as the wreckage is cleared away and the insurance adjusted. The loss sustained by the fire was over \$20,000. About 3,000 bus. of corn and 1,500 bus. of oats burned.

Springfield, Ill.—A bill has been introduced into the Illinois Senate imposing a tax of ¼c per bu. on grain contracted for future delivery. It would exempt growers and vendors who are in actual possession of the grain. The bill was referred to the com'te on agriculture.

Pontiac, Ill.—The Mid-West Grain Corp., affiliated with the Farmers National Grain Corp., has opened a branch office in Pontiac, to be in charge of Walter Baujan. Other offices of the Mid-West Corp. are located at St. Louis, Peoria, Jacksonville and Decatur, with the main office at Chicago.

Butler, Ill.—James Busby and Roland Brown have bot the elevator and general store of the Butler Co-op. Co. It is said that had this plan not been devised for solving the financial woes of the co-operative organization, the company would probably have been forced into bankruptcy.

Hindsboro, Ill.—L. C. Scoggins has succeeded John Frantz as manager of the Hindsboro Grain Co., owned by myself. The Farm Buro organized an elevator company here [as reported in the Dec. 24 Journals] on the Farm Board plan and received a charter but could not sell any stock, so have heard nothing of it for some time.—T. E. Hamman.

Manito, Ill.—The Grangers Elvtr. was entered by thieves, on Feb. 14 or 15, who gained admission by use of an iron wrecking bar on the door. The office had been ransacked and an electric fan, a check protector and a cheap alarm clock were missing. This company wisely never leaves any money in the safe over night, and leaves the safe open, so it was not necessary for the thieves to ruin the safe to open it.

Minonk, Ill.—Lloyd N. Memmen, of the grain firm of U. B. Memmen & Co., of this place, was instantly killed at 10 o'clock p. m., Feb. 9. Mr. Memmen, who was also a fireman, was on his way with three others, answering a fire alarm from Benson, when a breeze lifted his hat and in trying to recover it he lost his balance, falling to the pavement from the running board of the truck, fracturing his skull. He is survived by his widow and one daughter.

Edgar, Ill.—Halford O. Jones has been appointed manager of the elevator here operated by the D. D. Stanfield Grain Co. and of the one at Horace (in the same county) operated as the Stanfield Grain So. The Edgar office will be the headquarters, and Mr. Watkins will be in charge of the Horace plant under Mr. Jones. Mr. Jones' father, Oscar Jones, has for several years been manager of the H. C. Woodyard Grain Co.'s elevators at Woodyard (Ridge Farm p. o.), and at Mabel (r. d. from Camden). The senior Jones conducted a grain business in Chrisman, Ill., for many years, and the son has almost grown up in the business with his father.

Lehigh Stone Co.
KANKAKEE, ILL.
CRUSHED STONE • SAND • GRAVEL
LEHIGH SOIL SUGAR

Dunlap, Ill.—Wilbur L. Buck, former book-keeper and manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator here, who was discharged last September, is reported to have been arrested on warrants obtained by the pres. of the elevator company, who charged a shortage of \$2,200 in the former employee's accounts. It is said that the books were only recently examined. Buck is out on bond.

Kankakee, Ill.—Grain men of the Kankakee section are urged to bring their wives, or sweethearts, to the regular meeting of the trade, to be held here, at McBroom's Restaurant, on Mar. 4, for this is to be ladies' night. Dinner will be served at 6:30 p. m. The com'te on arrangements, which consists of Messrs. Stout, Rollins and Ferris, says that everybody will have a "rip-roaring" good time. Either C. L. Carter or E. E. Rollins should be notified by those expecting to be there, so that proper arrangements can be made regarding the dinner. W. E. Culbertson, sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, is expected to be present.

CHICAGO NOTES

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$8,000 net to the buyer.

The rate of interest for the month of March for advances on grain Bs/L has been set at 5% per annum.

Among the recent new members of the Board of Trade is Edward Jan Willem Marie Goossens, of Rotterdam, Holland, an importer.

Isaac Solloway and Solloway, Mills & Co., of Toronto, Ont., have filed suit to recover the value of a membership in the Chicago Board of Trade, turned over by the board to the Riordan-Martin Co. on a claim of indebtedness. Solloway claims that no such debt existed.

At an informal meeting of the Board of Trade Post of the American Legion, on Washington's birthday, Caleb H. Canby, Jr., a member of the Board of Trade since 1907, and a member of the Board of Trade Post No. 304, and who also happens to be the great-great-grandson of Betsy Ross, told some interesting things about his famous ancestor and her work. Among other things he said: "The first time the new flag was displayed was from the masthead of a merchant vessel lying in the river at Philadelphia. Most of the flag was designed by Washington, who adapted the design from his coat-of-arms. Betsy Ross actually made it and added the finishing touches to it." Mr. Canby's father, Caleb H. Canby, was pres. of the Board of Trade from 1914 to 1916.

The Chicago Stock Exchange, the Chicago Curb Exchange and exchanges in general may soon be brot up on the carpet. A resolution was introduced in the Illinois Senate, on Feb. 19, calling for a commission of five senators to investigate the practices and operations of these exchanges. It was laid over. The resolution read: "It is charged that stock exchanges, and particularly the Chicago Stock Exchange and the Chicago Curb Exchange Ass'n, have listed many unworthy stocks, including the stocks of certain investment trusts, and that such exchanges have relaxed their rigid and exacting standards and are subject to manipulation by pools. It is alleged that mere listing on a stock exchange is no longer an assurance of merit and worth, and that further legislation is necessary adequately to protect the investing public from fraud, deception and exploitation and to restore their confidence and hasten the return of prosperity."

INDIANA

Dunreith, Ind.—The elevator here, known as the Dunreith Elevator, has closed up. It did no business in 1930.—X.

Bluffton, Ind.—It is reported that plans are under way for the erection of a new grain elevator for grain growers of this neighborhood.

Tocsin, Ind.—The Tocsin Farmers Elevator was scheduled to be sold at auction to the highest cash bidder on Feb. 25, according to a recent decision of the stockholders.

Russiaville, Ind.—Vernon Johns has been appointed manager of the elevator here recently purchased by the Sellars Grain Co., as reported in the last number of the Journals.

Wakarusa, Ind.—We are planning on residing our elevator and mill building with corrugated galvanized metal siding early this summer.—Wakarusa Milling Co., H. W. Layer.

Frankfort, Ind.—The Clinton County Farmers Co-op. Elevator & Merc. Co. is amending its articles of incorporation on account of changing its name to the Fairground Elevator Co.

Rockville, Ind.—The Rockville Roller Mills and elevator [formerly owned by Reichard Bros. and reported some time ago as having been taken over by the Farmers Federation] is now known as the Parke County Farm Bureau. No other elevator here.—X.

New Harmony, Ind.—The Ford Milling Co.'s mill, the only flour mill in New Harmony, has been closed, after many years of service, because of lack of business. A mill was first built on this site in 1845, and when it burned in 1885 another mill was erected soon after. An elevator was added in 1893 and it still stands.

Huntington, Ind.—The Citizens State Bank has been appointed receiver for the Wasmuth-Fisher Coal & Grain Co. A petition for the appointment of a receiver was filed by the Wabash Portland Cement Co. A petition of the bank to conduct the coal business until further notice of the court was sustained by the judge.

Roachdale, Ind.—After operating the Roachdale Elevator for 14 months I have leased it to the Miller Grain Co., of Bainbridge, Ind., for a term of three years. The company is installing a new hammer mill and making other improvements.—Mrs. A. C. Lockridge. [A. C. Lockridge, owner of the elevator, died in October, 1929.]

Lakeville, Ind.—It is reported that between 75 and 100 farmers who suffered losses in the failure of the Wolf & Schafer grain elevator here nearly a year ago, will recover only 15 or 18 cents on the dollar. Claims totaling about \$22,000 were filed with the attorneys in the receivership at a meeting in Superior Court on Feb. 11. A number of claims were denied on the ground that wheat and barley stored in the elevator by farmers was the property of the elevator operators.

IOWA

Monona, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Commission Co. has bot the feed mill property of the Herman Koth Estate here.

Baxter, Ia.—The Baxter Grain & Coal Co. has secured the services of C. S. Weston as manager of its elevator, succeeding W. T. Thorp.

Hazleton, Ia.—Notice has been published that by the unanimous consent of all stockholders, the Hazleton Elevator Co. is to be dissolved.

Hubbard, Ia.—Austin Reynolds, of Hampton, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator here, succeeding Ed Fuller.

Polk City, Ia.—The Polk City Grain Co. has bot Harry Hug's feed mill and is installing a new hammer mill to be operated entirely by electricity.

Titonka, Ia.—Stephen DeVries, of Sanborn, will succeed Clarence Schutjer as manager of the North Iowa Grain Co.'s elevator here, taking charge Mar. 1.

Mount Ayr, Ia.—A feed mixing machine has been installed by the Mount Ayr Mill & Feed Co., which is now equipped to make anything in the mixed feed line.

St. Ansgar, Ia.—H. B. Hansen, who, until his resignation last July, had been manager of an elevator at Wibaux, Mont., for 11 years, has been appointed manager of the St. Ansgar Lbr. & Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding S. A. Whiteman, who has been in charge for 21 years.

Estherville, Ia.—B. H. Brackett has bot an interest in the feed and grain business of Jones & Co. with J. E. Stockdale, assuming the duties of the late Fred Jones in the partnership.

Neola, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. has appointed J. N. Loeltz local agent in charge of its elevator, feed and grain business here, succeeding Fred W. Gardner, who has resigned to go on a farm.

Shambaugh, Ia.—J. M. Pfander has purchased from J. S. Hamm the mill and elevator here in partial exchange for his farm south of Shambaugh. Mr. Pfander will take personal charge of the plant.

Ryan, Ia.—A. M. McCusker, who for many years has done an extensive business in feed grinding, was compelled to close his mill early in February, due to the competition of portable mills, it is said.

Ticonic, Ia.—The Swanson Grain Co., of Rodney, Ia., has taken over the M. Nickolaisen Grain Co., of Ticonic, by a term lease. A grain and feed business will be conducted.—W. L. Swanson, Swanson Grain Co.

Mason City, Ia.—At a banquet held here recently, R. G. Schumacher, of Thornton, was awarded the Penick & Ford trophy for the highest yielding field of corn in Iowa in 1930, with 114.49 bus. to the acre.

Gladbrook, Ia.—Alford Platt has been retained as manager of the elevator recently purchased by Freeman Pippert, of Dysart, from the Midwest Lbr. Co., who had bot the Gladbrook Grain & Lbr. Co.'s business. Mr. Platt was manager for the Gladbrook Co.

Malvern, Ia.—The Malvern Milling Co., which makes a specialty of stock feeds, has installed a new electric feed mixer, more than doubling its capacity. The mixer has a capacity of two tons per hour. The company's January feed business this year was double that of a year ago.

Centerville, Ia.—The Crawford & Son Milling Co. has installed a molasses mixer for feeds in its mill, which has been here for 20 years. The new outfit includes a 1,000-gallon molasses tank. On Feb. 2 the company held open house demonstrating its new machine, and more than 200 persons attended.

Delta, Ia.—R. Seimens' elevator and feed mill here burned at 2:30 a. m., Feb. 12; loss, \$25,000; partly covered by insurance. But little grain was in the elevator at the time of the fire. Nothing but a delivery car was saved. R. Seimens purchased the business from Jesse Bowen a little over a year ago, moving to Delta from Osage.

Ames, Ia.—At the Iowa Corn and Small Grain Show, held in connection with farm and home week at Iowa State College early this month, Carl Holden, of Williamsburg, won the grand championship on 10-ear exhibits of corn; S. Fleming, of Stuart, won the reserve championship on 10-ear exhibits. More than 12,000 ears were entered in the show. Carl Holden also won the grand championship on 30 ears and section sweepstakes on 10 ears; Louis Quirin, of Schaller, won reserve championship 30 ears. Tracey Stewart, of Lacey, was awarded grand championship on the bushel entries, and H. F. Osterland, of Faulkner, was awarded the reserve championship.

California (also known as California Junction), Ia.—The California Grain & Lbr. Co., E. E. McFerrin, of Modale, Ia., owner, has completed the building of a new elevator to replace the plant that burned last November [as reported in the Nov. 26 Journals]. The new elevator is of cribbed construction, is to be iron clad, and has a capacity of 30,000 bus. It was constructed by Bert Linn. A large office was also built adjoining the elevator, to accommodate the grain and lumber business of the company. Francis Day has been manager of the firm for a number of years, and under his management the company has shown a substantial growth and expansion, now serving a large territory. Mr. McFerrin also owns the Modale Elevator Co. and the Modale Lbr. Co., both of Modale, Ia.—Bob Swenson, with James E. Bennett & Co., at Sioux City, Ia.

KANSAS

Sublette, Kan.—The office building of the Sublette Grain Co. was destroyed by fire of unknown origin on Feb. 10.

Arlington, Kan.—We are contemplating installing a new truck dump in our elevator at this point.—Arlington Elvtr. Co.

Turon, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. here burned during the night of Feb. 4. It had only recently been re-leased for another year to the Simon Grain Co.

Great Bend, Kan.—Slight damage by fire was done to the roof of the Barton County Flour Mills Co.'s plant here, during the first week of February, when chaff near the dust collector became ignited. Early discovery of the fire and quick action by firemen prevented much damage.

Langdon, Kan.—We have leased the Langdon Co-op. Co.'s elevator at Langdon. Elmer L. Beauchamp has been engaged as manager of the Langdon elevator. The company will be known as the Arlington Elvtr. Co., Langdon, Kan.—Arlington Elvtr. Co. [also operating an elevator at Arlington, Kan.]

Topeka, Kan.—The C. E. Robinson Elvtr. Co., of Salina, has purchased the Kansas Terminal Elvtr. here and will open an office in this city. The new owners contemplate enlarging the elevator to 500,000 bus. capacity. M. L. Gear, who has been with the Robinson Co.'s home office in Salina for five years, will manage the Topeka office, H. L. Robinson remaining in Salina. The name of the elevator will be retained.

Junction City, Kan.—The Hogan Milling Co. has had tentative plans drawn up for the construction of a terminal elevator here, Horner & Wyatt drawing the plans. The elevator is to be of concrete, 111x40 feet, consisting of 11 tanks and 23 interstice bins, with a capacity of 215,000 bus., giving the company nearly three times its present storage capacity at this point. The additional working capital will be supplied by an issue of \$50,000 in preferred stock by the company.

Topeka, Kan.—The bill, S. B. 146 on the tax situs of grain, referred to in this column Feb. 11 as having no merit whatever, has been killed. All other measures but one, harmful to the independent and farmers elevator companies of the state, have been killed, largely thru the watchfulness of E. J. Smiley, sec'y of the state ass'n, who is to be commended for his good work and should have the continued support of members in explaining to the legislators the harmful effect of some well meant bills.

Frankfort, Kan.—Ralph Johnson, who had charge of feeds and formulas for the Ransom Feed Mills, of Kansas City, for six years, and who is now in charge of the same department for the Falls City Milling Co., of Falls City, Neb., has been making arrangements to open a feed mill here in the flour mill formerly operated by the Leonard Bros. He will install hammer mills and mixers and will specialize in grinding and mixing home grown grains for the farmers. Mr. Johnson will remain in the employ of the Falls City Milling Co., and will spend three days of each week here in charge of the new mill, which he expected to open on Feb. 23, holding the formal opening on Feb. 28.

Salina, Kan.—The next annual meeting of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held at Salina, altho no definite date has been set.—E. J. Smiley, sec'y.

Bunker Hill, Kan.—The elevator of the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co. at this point burned during the afternoon of Feb. 12; loss, \$12,000; several thousand bus. of wheat were in the house at the time.

Topeka, Kan.—The bill No. 399 introduced in the Kansas House of Representatives, sponsored by Mr. Langworthy, inspector, for the State Board of Agriculture, providing for a commission, composed of three members, one to be the chancellor of the State University, one to be the sec'y of the State Board of Agriculture, and one to be the sec'y of the State Board of Health, has been killed. This same bill was introduced in the Kansas Legislature four years ago but was killed by the com'te. It is believed that there is no demand for such legislation as is proposed in this bill. Elevator owners and operators of this state have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in the past few years in the purchase of up-to-date weighing facilities, and it is believed that farmers are well satisfied with the service rendered by them. At present scales are examined and tested by competent scale inspectors furnished by the carriers and scale manufacturers, who, if such a bill were enacted into law, might withdraw their services, in place of which would be substituted compulsory inspection (for which elevator operators would be compelled to pay) by political appointees, whose only qualification for the job would probably be their political affiliation. A law similar to this proposed bill was enacted in Nebraska four years ago, and judging from information from a reliable source, the grain trade has been compelled to pay for a service that is of no value whatever to it. Dealers thruout the state have to thank E. J. Smiley, sec'y of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, who appeared before the com'te on the night of Feb. 18 for the defeat of this vicious measure.

MARYLAND
BALTIMORE LETTER

Charles A. Ruth has been re-elected superintendent of the Maritime Depart. of the Chamber of Commerce for the thirtieth consecutive term.—R. C. N.

The following have been elected to the commission rule com'te of the Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year: E. H. Beer, J. A. Manger and Edward Netre.—R. C. N.

Herbert A. Kline, who recently joined forces with Dennis & Co., Inc., grain commission merchants and forwarders, has recovered from his recent illness and is again daily on 'Change.—R. C. N.

HAROLD-WALLIS GRAIN CO.

BOARD OF TRADE

Wichita, Kansas

J. R. HAROLD

W. W. WALLIS

Consignments and General Grain Dealers

Former Pres. A. W. Mears, of the Chamber of Commerce, is at the Maryland General Hospital, undergoing treatment for an affection of the kidneys.—R. C. N.

Blanchard Randall, Jr., of the grain exporting firm of Gill & Fisher, of this city, will start on a cruise to Panama and the West Indies about the end of February.

Carl J. Gehrman, licensed grain inspector and weigher attached to the inspection department of the Chamber of Commerce, will be married on Feb. 25 to Miss E. Alberta Harwick, of this city.—R. C. N.

J. A. Peterson, manager of the Western Maryland grain elevators, Port Covington, this city, who has been seriously ill of pneumonia, at his home on Copley Road, is believed to have passed the crisis.—R. C. N.

MICHIGAN

Lapeer, Mich.—The Lapeer Grain Co. has placed its order for an electro-magnetic separator to be placed ahead of its attrition mill.

North Branch, Mich.—Wallace & Morley have installed a Burton Feed Mixer with a small electric motor in their plant, at this station.

Smyrna, Mich.—The Smyrna Milling Co. is installing an electro-magnetic separator ahead of its feed mill to protect it from tramp iron.

Port Austin, Mich.—The Bad Axe Grain Co. recently installed a 5-h.p. fully-enclosed self-ventilated electric motor to operate its bean picking equipment.

Niles, Mich.—The St. Joe Shipping Ass'n has installed a Jay Bee Hammer Mill with 30-h.p. direct-connected motor, the mill being equipped with an electro-magnetic separator.

Pigeon, Mich.—The Co-op. Elvtr. & Milling Co. has recently installed an Invincible Bean Picker and a 2-h.p. fully-enclosed self-ventilated electric motor.

Greenville, Mich.—The Greenville Co-op. Ass'n has purchased an electro-magnetic separator to be attached to its feed mill to catch the tramp iron.

Frankenmuth, Mich.—The Star of the West Milling Co. has installed a Burton Feed Mixer with a 5-h.p. Howell fully-enclosed self-ventilated motor equipped with automatic starter.

Mt. Pleasant, Mich.—Burglars forced open a heavy wall safe in the office of the Isabella County Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator recently, by the use of burglars' tools, obtaining \$90 in cash.

Caledonia, Mich.—The Caledonia Farmers Elvtr. Co. has placed its order for two electro-magnetic separators for its Caledonia and Dutton plants, to eliminate the tramp iron from the feed grinder.

Kinde, Mich.—The Kinde Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed an Invincible Pea and Bean Cleaner with a 5-h.p. fully-enclosed self-ventilated electric motor. The counter shaft for driving this machinery is equipped with SKF Ball Bearings. The company also expects to install an electro-magnetic separator to attach to its feed mill in the near future.

WICHITA

"The Virgin Wheat Mecca"

long recognized as the leading market of the Southwest. Its facilities are the best and its Board of Trade members are well known for their fair dealing. If you are a country shipper, miller or exporter you cannot do better in any other market.

Deal With These Board of Trade Members

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Grain Futures, Stocks, Bonds, etc.

Ogren Grain Co.

Grain Merchants

Wichita Terminal Elevator Co.

Receivers, Shippers—Storage

Smith-McLinden Grain Co.

Wheat, Coarse Grains, Mill Feeds

Adair Grain Co.

Wheat, Corn, Oats, Kafir

Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp.

General Grain Business

Sparta, Mich.—Wilson & Co. are installing an electro-magnetic separator to protect their feed mill. They are also replacing a number of knife switch starters on small electric motors with automatic starter.

Three Oaks, Mich.—George L. Miner has recently installed a hammer mill for grinding feed. He has ordered an electro-magnetic separator to protect this mill from the tramp iron fire and accident hazard.

Petoskey, Mich.—The Petoskey Warehouse & Storage Co. has placed its order for an electro-magnetic separator to protect its feed mill from tramp iron. It is also rewiring its entire plant, placing the wires in conduit.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—The Farmers Produce Co. has recently installed a Jay Bee Hammer Mill with a 50-h.p. direct-connected electric motor. Mill is equipped with a built-in electro-magnetic separator to catch the tramp iron.

Birch Run, Mich.—After having some plates on its attrition mill smashed recently because of iron in the feed, Charles Wolohan, Inc., has just placed its order for an electro-magnetic separator to be attached to the feed mill.

Lincoln, Mich.—Clark Haskell, owner of the Lincoln Elvtr. Co.'s elevator that burned recently, contemplates rebuilding as soon as matters have been adjusted and construction work is possible. Mr. Haskell owns an elevator at Mikado, also.

Bloomington, Mich.—W. W. Whitney, manager of the Bloomington Milling Co., has purchased an electro-magnetic separator to be attached to his feed mill, to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard. He also plans to install a molasses feed mixer in the spring.

Clarksville, Mich.—The board of directors of the Clarksville Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has placed an order for a reliable electro-magnetic separator. This firm has had three fires during the past ten years, two of which originated from tramp iron going into the attrition mill.

Marine City, Mich.—Ellis Tosch, of the Tosch Elvtr. Co., New Baltimore, Mich., has leased the Marine City Farmers Elvtr. Co. and will operate both plants under the name Tosch Elvtr. Co. Mr. Tosch is a junior member of A. Tosch & Sons Elvtr. Co., formerly operated at Capac.—Tosch Elvtr. Co.

Flushing, Mich.—The elevators of Chatterton & Son (whose headquarters are at Lansing) located at this point and at Brentcreek (Flushing p. o.) and operated as Flushing Elvtr. Co. and Brentcreek Elvtr. Co., have been purchased by Alfred Phillips, who has been the manager of both elevators for a number of years, and a new company has been organized with Mr. Phillips as pres. and manager; C. P. Rowe, vice-pres., and Frances W. Phillips, sec'y and treas.

Saginaw, Mich.—Coming from all sections of the state, bean growers met in this city, on Feb. 10, in the Saginaw West Side Moose Hall, to form a state wide organization to improve the marketing conditions for their products. Approximately 1,300 growers are affiliated with the movement. Speakers on the program included Dr. H. S. Patton, head of the economics department, and Joseph Cox, dean of the agricultural department, both of Michigan State College, also Gifford Patch and A. B. Love, marketing specialists.

MINNESOTA

Lake Park, Minn.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co. recently installed some new machinery for feed milling.

Marietta, Minn.—H. C. Nelson's elevator, also known as the Seegar Elvtr., burned Feb. 6, together with 15,000 bus. of grain.

Winthrop, Minn.—The Winthrop Farmers Elvtr. & Warehouse burned in the evening of Jan. 29. It contained 5,000 bus. of grain. The corn crib and other nearby buildings were saved by the hard work of the fire department.

Waseca, Minn.—Stockholders of the Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n here have decided to close out the business thru receivership proceedings.

Waconia, Minn.—Maiser Bros. have opened in their Waconia Flour Mill a recently installed sweet feed system, consisting of a hammer mill, batch mixer and molasses mixer.

Duluth, Minn.—It is rumored that the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n, of St. Paul, is contemplating the construction of a grain storage elevator here and that one of its members is responsible for a resolution introduced in the North Dakota Legislature asking the Minnesota Legislature to permit the Farmers Union Terminal to use state-owned land here on the waterfront as a site for a terminal elevator. It is also rumored that the introduction of a similar resolution in the Montana Legislature will be sought.

Cresson (Cazenovia p. o.), Minn.—Charles Gageby, manager of the E. A. Brown Elvtr. here, was found lying in a ditch along the road, on Feb. 2, about a half mile from his home, with a bullet wound near his heart, and before the doctor who had been summoned could arrive he was dead. A rifle was found lying under a fence a short distance from the body, with the barrel pointing away from the body. The coroner was convinced, after investigating the case, that the shooting was accidental. Mr. Gageby was much interested in hunting and nearly always carried a gun with him. As he was alone at the time of the accident, the exact details of his death will never be known. Mr. Gageby was about 40 years of age, and is survived by his widow and several children.

St. Paul, Minn.—An amendment to the farm warehousing law as provided in S. F. No. 249, reads as follows: The licensee shall inspect the sample of grain taken and determine the grade and dockage thereof, and a portion of such sample not less than two quarts, shall be kept in an airtight container properly marked with the name of the owner and his location, to be held for a period of time not less than one month from the time of inspection. Any owner not satisfied with such inspection may, within ten days thereof, appeal to the Railroad and Warehouse Commission and thereupon the licensee shall send the sample so held, as above provided, to said commission which shall cause the sample to be reinspected and the grade so determined shall be taken as the correct grade and dockage of the grain.

MISSOURI

Versailles, Mo.—Fire destroyed the mill plant of the Versailles Flour Mill & Ice Co. on Feb. 13.

St. Louis, Mo.—A recent applicant for membership in the Merchants Exchange was John H. Macmillan, with the Cargill Elvtr. Co., of Minneapolis.

Albany, Mo.—A. L. Funk, former manager of the lumber yard here, is opening a feed mill, having already secured the equipment. The mill will be of the hammer type.

Speed, Mo.—John B. Bryan, who has been employed by the Bozarth Produce Co., of Boonville, has been made manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point, succeeding Arch Farris.

Barnard, Mo.—Everett Swartz, who has been employed at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for a number of years, has been appointed manager, succeeding C. A. Tiffany, who has occupied that position since Sept. 1 last. The Farmers Co. recently bot two hammer mills and is installing one at this point and the other at Guilford, in the same county.

Salisbury, Mo.—The elevator and granary on the Gromer farm, about six miles northwest of town, burned at 5 o'clock p. m., on Feb. 3; about 600 bus. of shelled corn was destroyed. A force of men had been at work all day shelling corn, and it is thought that a hotbox in one of the machines may have caused the fire. When discovered the entire top part of the elevator was in flames.

St. Louis, Mo.—Members of the Merchants Exchange, at a meeting called on Feb. 4 by Pres. Imbs, voted to contribute \$250 to the Missouri-Illinois Crop Improvement Ass'n's fund.

Steelville, Mo.—E. T. May, who formerly had a feed store here, has again entered the same business in the Steelville Roller Mill building. Later Mr. May expects to do custom grinding.

Kansas City, Mo.—On Mar. 2 members of the Board of Trade will vote on a reduction in commission rates for handling carlots of wheat consigned to this market, the amendment providing that the minimum commission of 1½¢ per bu. be reduced to 1¢, and the commission for non-resident members be reduced from 1½¢ minimum to ¾¢. A petition signed by 38 members originated the proposal for a reduction.

MONTANA

Butte, Mont.—The Apex Storage Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: F. A. Henningsen, G. W. Howard and B. Schwanz; will store farm and grain products.

Livingston, Mont.—The Livingston Milling Co.'s plant here, after having been used only as a feed grinding mill and grain elevator since 1925, resumed the production of flour on Feb. 16. The mill, which has a capacity of 200 barrels a day, is owned by A. J. Hetzel and Mark D. Keating.

NEBRASKA

Hildreth, Neb.—Hildreth Milling & Feed Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: Fred Soker, G. R. King and Harold Neville.

Superior, Neb.—A group meeting of Nebraska grain dealers will be held here on Mar. 5.—J. N. Campbell, sec'y Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Milligan, Neb.—On Mar. 4 a group meeting of grain men will gather here. Mr. Butler will show his pictures after the 6:30 dinner.—J. N. Campbell, sec'y.

Fremont, Neb.—The Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co. has awarded contract to Burrell Engineering & Const. Co. for the erection of a 130,000-bu. re-inforced concrete elevator addition here. Horner & Wyatt made the design.

Lincoln, Neb.—Proof that the present warehouse law of Nebraska is not satisfactory is shown in the fact that receipts under the law last year were only \$72.50, while expenses were \$3,445.95. As reported in the last number of the Journals, a new law is being drafted for presentation to the state legislature.

Omaha, Neb.—William T. Harrison, of Sioux City, Ia., while working in a huge bin of wheat at the Cargill Elvtr. here, on Feb. 17, was buried by a slide of grain and killed. Harrison and Chris Hanson were working together in the bin, which is about 100x150 feet and contained 400,000 bus. of wheat, shoveling the grain toward a slot in the floor, which empties into a 6-foot tunnel in which is a belt conveyor to carry the grain away. Harrison was working almost directly over the slot with about 20 feet depth of grain beneath him. Both men were equipped with safety ropes attached to the sides of the bin and had been instructed to keep the ropes fastened to their belts. Hanson said Harrison did not have his rope tied to him but left it lying at the side of the bin. All of a sudden Hanson heard Harrison cry for help as an avalanche of grain poured down on him, in an instant burying him deep in the grain. Hanson repeated the cry, the engineer shut off the conveyor belt, all as quickly as it could be done, but it was too late. Firemen worked desperately for two and one-half hours, both from above and below, before the body was found. A pulmotor squad that was waiting tried to bring back breath to the body in vain. Physicians said death came almost immediately after he was buried in the grain. Harrison is survived by his widow, ill in a hospital at Cherokee, Ia.

Wabash, Neb.—W. T. Weddell has been elected manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Omaha, Neb.—The Grain Exchange, which owns and operates radio station WAAW for the benefit of farmers and grain shippers, has bot three acres of land just outside of the city, to which it will transfer its station. A 2-story building will be erected, with living quarters for the operator of the station, which will be more up-to-date than the present one.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Louis W. DePass has been re-elected sec'y and Frank Wise re-elected treas. by the directors of the Grain & Flour Exchange. The grain com'tee for the coming years is composed of Arthur F. Hopkins, chairman; Henry E. Taylor, and Robert S. Wallace.

NEW YORK

Trumansburg, N. Y.—On Feb. 17 the elevator of Hebbard & Jones burned.

New York, N. Y.—The Board of managers of the Produce Exchange on Feb. 19 approved the establishment of a new futures market for trading in Canadian bonded wheat, dealings to start early in March.

Cuba, N. Y.—Phelps & Sibley have installed an electro-magnetic separator ahead of their feed mill in Mill "B". This protection was provided for the feed mill in Mill "A" about a year ago and has proven very satisfactory.

Cohocton, N. Y.—The Larowe Buckwheat Flour Corp. has recently completed an addition to its plant for the storage of bulk buckwheat, having a capacity of 25,000 bus., constructed of solid concrete along lines similar to the large terminal grain elevators.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Hecker H-O Co. plans the erection of a 600,000-bu. addition to its elevators here, work to start in less than 30 days, it is reported. It will be finished in time for the 1931 crop. With the completion of this elevator addition, the total grain storage capacity of this city will be more than 48,000,000 bus.

New York, N. Y.—Sidney Hall, a grain broker on the Produce Exchange, on Feb. 13 took his own life by shooting. The tragedy took place in the office of his friend, also a grain broker, Robert G. Brandt, who occupies quarters in the annex of the exchange. Mr. Hall died four hours later in a hospital. He is survived by his widow.

New York, N. Y.—Notice of the death of LeClair F. Campbell from pneumonia, on Feb. 5, was posted on the Produce Exchange. Mr. Campbell, formerly a freight broker, had recently become associated with the new grain brokerage firm of J. M. Nugent & Co., the formation of which was reported in the Dec. 24 Journals. Mr. Campbell had appeared on the exchange only three days before his death.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Net income last year of Buffalo Elvtrs., Inc., showed an increase despite adverse economic conditions. The annual report of Treas. Arthur W. Murray, shows a net profit of \$56,751. This is at the rate of 37 cents a share on the outstanding preferred stock of the company, compared with 20 cents a share in 1929. The balance sheet for 1930 reveals current assets of \$149,817 and current liabilities of \$31,884, or a net working capital of \$117,933. The mortgage on the properties was reduced from \$300,000 to \$75,000 in 1930 and in January, 1931 it was further reduced to \$50,000. No dividends have been paid on the common stock of Buffalo Elvtrs., Inc., but the outlook for the present year is particularly bright in view of the liquidation of the mortgage indebtedness. The grain elevators of Buffalo Elvtrs., Inc., are operated by the Great Lakes Grain Co., Inc., under a 3-year contract which expires next April. One of the elevators is known as the Great Eastern and the other is known as the Dakota. The present company was formed in 1928 when the two elevators passed into the hands of receivers. Buffalo Elvtrs., Inc., purchased the properties at the mortgage foreclosure sale.—E. M. H.

New York, N. Y.—New members of the Produce Exchange include Rudolph Eberstadt and Arthur E. Lloyd. H. H. Van Dyne is a new associate member.

Strykersville, N. Y.—M. D. Hyman & Son's feed and saw mill burned in the afternoon of Jan. 31; loss, \$10,000; no insurance. The mill was of stone and wood, three stories high, 100x40 feet, and 96 years old. C. M. Hyman, one of the owners, was burned on both hands while fighting the fire. A can of machine oil being warmed on the stove, ignited and caused the fire.

NORTH DAKOTA

Whitman, N. D.—The Whitman Co-op. Ass'n has bot the Whitman Land Co.'s elevator.

Ambrose, N. D.—William Gehrke, whose elevator here burned nearly a year ago, may rebuild.—R. R. Brueski.

Webster, N. D.—The Farmers Grain Co. has had repairs made on its elevator here, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

Rolette, N. D.—The Wheat Growers Elevtr. here has shipped out all grain stored in it and closed its doors. It will open again after Aug. 1.

Hazen, N. D.—L. G. Smith, manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator here, died at his home, Feb. 2, at the age of 51 years. He is survived by two daughters.

Watford City, N. D.—C. Nygaard, manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator at this point, has resigned and been succeeded by Lionel Opgrande, formerly of Medicine Lake, Mont.

Coulee, N. D.—Dave Hawbaker, who has been manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator at Flaxton, N. D., for the past year, has succeeded C. M. Larson as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co.'s elevator here, who has resigned after being manager for three or four years.

Merricourt, N. D.—The Thompson Elevtr. that burned late in January, as reported in the last number of the Journals, may be rebuilt this coming summer, the new structure to be either of cement or brick. This is the second elevator Mr. Thompson has lost in Merricourt within 15 months. He attributes the last fire to defective wiring.

Easby, N. D.—The Cargill Elevtr. Co., headquarters Minneapolis, Minn., has bot Smith & Rasmusson's elevator here which the latter company has operated for 16 years. The deal in no way affects the Smith & Rasmusson business at Osnabrock, N. D., which will continue under the management of Marvin Rasmusson, who has been in charge of this elevator for 11 years.

Grand Forks, N. D.—New members of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota include the following: Farmers Elevtr. Co., Maza; Farmers Union & Merc. Co., Regan; Farmers Union Merc. Co., Judson; Braddock Grain Co., Braddock; Garske Elevtr. Co., Garske; A. Grinder, White Earth; Fred A. Allen, Deering; Farmers Elevtr. Co., Upham; Farmers Elevtr. Co., Douglas; Farmers Elevtr. Co., Clyde.

Bismarck, N. D.—Grain elevator operators will be pleased to know that Representative J. H. Hendrickson, of Fort Ransom, has introduced a bill which if enacted will require country elevators to pay cash for all grain upon delivery to the elevator. That will put an end to controversies regarding storage charges, storage tickets, and the settling price. Then too, if the elevator burns the owner of the house will be protected by insurance against damage to all of the elevator's contents.

Drake, N. D.—The economists who have deplored the various excursions of government into business will be pleased to know that a bill has been introduced in the State Legislature by F. E. Mau, of Enderlin, to sell the State mill and elevator here, which has long been idle. Whenever government attempts to serve in any capacity, it makes for waste, inefficiency, and extravagance. The losses sustained as the result of the state's attempted operation of this plant helped to swell the taxes and give employment to more lazy bureaucrats.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The resolution published at the bottom of the second column of page 170 of the Feb. 11 number of the Journals was not adopted by the directors of the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n. The resolution had to do with storing of grain and borrowing money on same.—P. A. Lee, sec'y North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Bismarck, N. D.—Under a bill introduced in the house and said to be sponsored by the Farmers Union, sale by elevators of any grain on which warehouse receipts have been issued would be illegal. The bill, it is said, would eliminate the practice of storage certificates being held on wheat which already had been ground into flour. It also provides that whenever it is necessary to ship stored grain from an elevator, the grain so shipped shall be stored at some terminal point and a receipt taken by such warehouseman as trustee for the grain. Violation of the act would be considered a felony.

OHIO

Sugar Ridge, O.—Guv Smith has succeeded C. H. Shuler, resigned, as manager of the Sugar Ridge Grain Co.

Orwell, O.—The Orwell Milling & Supply Co. completed the installation of a molasses mixing machine, late in January, in its feed mill.

Linworth, O.—The Linworth Farmers Exchange Co. has installed a Puritan Jay Bee Molasses Mixer and is now ready to make any and all kinds of sweet feeds.—Cliff Buzick.

Camden, O.—Edgar Krebs has been named receiver for the Farmers Grain & Supply Co., relieving C. S. Klopp, former manager of the elevator, who has been acting as temporary receiver.

Loveland, O.—The L. W. Nisbet Co. is building a new feed plant which will include a Puritan Jay Bee Molasses Mixer. The mill will be ready to operate Mar. 1.—Cliff Buzick.

Toledo, O.—J. F. Wickenhiser, head of the grain firm of J. Wickenhiser & Co., was seriously injured by an automobile, on Feb. 7, and was taken to St. Francis Hospital where it was said his collar bone was fractured and his head injured.

Rock Creek, O.—The Lake Erie Milling Co. has installed a feed grinder and mixer and appointed Harry Prettyman manager of the local plant. The company operates plants at Geneva, Madison, Painesville, East Claridon, Ashtabula and Jefferson.

Quincy, O.—The Quincy Grain Co.'s elevator office was entered during the night of Feb. 3, the burglars forcing the back door of the building, but only 40 cents' worth of stamps was taken. An attempt had been made to open the cash box, but failed. The box was empty anyway.

New London, O.—F. W. Messenger, a well known business man of this place, has purchased the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator here that has been operating under a receivership for the past three months. The personnel of the plant is to remain the same except that W. C. Foote, of Norwalk, has been appointed manager.

Richwood, O.—The John Deere Co., of Chicago, purchased the real estate owned by the Richwood Farmers Exchange at receiver's sale recently at its bid of \$5,500. The property consisted of the elevator, office building, storage rooms and grounds. The exchange was reported in the Dec. 24 Journals as being in the hands of a receiver.

Troy, O.—Horace Allen, pres. of the Allen & Wheeler Co., of this city, operating a flour mill and elevator, died on Feb. 6, at the age of 70 years, following an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Allen retired from the Allen & Wheeler Co. in 1911, but after the death of Henry M. Allen in 1926, he rejoined the company as pres. and general manager. Mr. Allen was a man of great personal charm and was loved by all who knew him. His widow and four daughters survive him.

Caldwell, O.—The Swank Flour mill here has been repaired and had new machinery installed by its new owners, R. E. Merry, Jr., and Grover Smith.

Chillicothe, O.—The Standard Elvtr. & Supply Co. has installed a 40-h.p. hammer mill and is now equipped to grind all kinds of grain to any size.

Patterson, O.—The office of the United Grain & Coal Co. was entered, during the night of Feb. 10, and the dial battered from the safe door, but nothing was taken.

Toledo, O.—The Toledo Seed & Oil Co., against which an injunction was granted recently preventing the company from operating that part of the plant where castor beans were handled until such time as equipment could be installed which would make it impossible for dust to escape, has been given permission by the Court of Appeals to operate its plant for the purpose of disposing of \$65,000 worth of beans. A plan by which the company claims it can avoid the escape of dust has been approved by the court. Residents in the neighborhood had filed suits against the company, claiming the dust from the plant caused asthma.

OKLAHOMA

Pauls Valley, Okla.—The Reed-Kennedy Com. Co. is a new company formed by C. A. Reed and R. C. Kennedy to deal in hay, grain, broomcorn and pecans. Both are well known residents of this city. Mr. Kennedy is said to be one of the best judges of grain and hay in the state, and Mr. Reed has had some practical experience in the business.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Colbert Mill & Feed Co.'s new home is about completed. The new building is two stories high, of brick and steel construction, the first floor of which will be occupied by the Colbert Co. and the second floor has been made into a 19-room hotel and one apartment. The hotel part of the building was leased before it was finished.

Frederick, Okla.—The Blotz & Henneman Seed Co., of Amarillo, Tex., owners of a line of eight elevators in western Texas and another one in Oklahoma, at Felt, has bot the Northwestern Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here and placed H. A. Nachstreib, formerly of Clayton, N. M., in charge, succeeding D. R. Gather, who has gone to Texoma, his former home. P. A. Cope, of Lawton, who owns a line of elevators in Comanche County, purchased Carl Cassidy's interest in the local elevator last August, but has not resided here. The concern will still be known as the Northwestern Elvtr. Co.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Seattle, Wash.—The office of Anderson & Fox has been closed.—Anderson & Fox.

Everett, Wash.—The Globe Feed Mills, of Seattle, purchased the business of the O. H. Seiple Co., wholesale grains and feeds, recently.

Hermiston, Ore.—The Farm Buro Co-op. Warehouse has just completed the erection of a new mill plant, including grain storage, warehouse and office, and is now installing the machinery. It is said that the plant is one of the best and most complete feed milling plants in Oregon, outside of Portland.

Olympia, Wash.—A bill is before the Washington Legislature, known as Senate Bill No. 82, which provides for amendments to the Co-operative Marketing Act permitting 15% non-member business, a provision which has been designated by those who know what they are talking about, as a "two-edged sword." An amendment to Senate Bill 82 was presented on Feb. 4, the gist of which was, "... and no officer, director, agent or employe shall in any event be paid by such ass'n in all more than \$5,000 in any one year," which amendment would have forced the operation of co-operatives for the benefit of farmers and would have killed off the "racketeering" of pool promoters. But the defenders of pooling racket killed the amendment, by about 2 to 1. It is said that the bill is certain to pass.

Bluestem, Wash.—The United Grain Growers, Inc., have taken over the warehouse and grain business of the Bluestem Grain & Trading Co. here, retaining C. W. Gilstrap as local manager.

Tekoa, Wash.—J. J. Montgomery, manager of the Tekoa Grain Co. for nearly five years past, resigned late in January on account of his health, which has not been good for several months, and he may later enter a hospital. Mrs. Ionia Sumner, who has been bookkeeper at the office for many years and is familiar with every detail of the business, has been appointed sec'y-treas. of the company, which position carries with it active management of the business. The Tekoa Grain Co. has a large mill and feed business here, elevators here and at Lone Pine (Tekoa p. o.), a warehouse and also a fuel business.

PORTLAND LETTER

N. A. Leach, vice-pres. and general manager of Kerr Gifford & Co., has been elected a port commissioner, to succeed the late C. A. Huggins.

Portland, Ore.—I. C. Sanford, formerly head of the I. C. Sanford Grain Co., of this city, has become associated with a life insurance company of the East.

Portland, Ore.—E. E. Rohlfing, formerly with the Hodgen-Brewster Milling Co., of this city, in the grain department, severed his connection with that company on Feb. 1 and is entering the grain business on his own account.

Portland, Ore.—At the annual election of the Grain Exchange, held Feb. 9, the following officers were elected: Pres., Phil Benedict; vice-pres., Harold Sanford; treas., W. A. Kearns; sec'y, Floyd Roberts. Directors (in addition to the officers): S. E. Mikkelsen, A. M. Chrystall, C. M. Wendell, Peter Doyle and A. M. Scott.

It is believed here that a recent visit of C. E. Huff, pres. of the Farmers National Grain Corp., may result in the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., and the local co-operative subsidiary to it being stripped of their marketing power, which function the national body proposes to take over in its entirety, from the local all the way down to the final sale. If this is done, the North Pacific Grain Growers and the other co-operative bodies would act merely as membership bodies for organization and educational purposes. Direct control by the national organization would follow the purchase of all present facilities, and all local and regional managers would be under the direct supervision and employed by the Northwest manager, Henry Collins.

PENNSYLVANIA

Worthington, Pa.—U. B. Yockey, who for many years has been associated with the Graff Mills, is erecting a feed mill here, to be 28x40 feet, two stories in height, and equipped with the latest machinery, driven by electricity. The hammer mill will be operated by a 25-h.p. motor.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Gage (Aberdeen p. o.), S. D.—Repairs have been made on the Atlas Elvtr. at this point. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Howard, S. D.—The Atlas Elvtr. Co. owns two elevators at this place, one of which is being taken down and shipped to another station, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

Chamberlain, S. D.—The daily press of Chamberlain is stressing the fact that this place needs a grain elevator, stating that there will always be need of an elevator in Chamberlain. Last summer the mill and elevator at this point burned.

Corona, S. D.—The Empire Elvtr. Co.'s elevator burned [as reported in the Jan. 28 Journals], cause unknown, and our elevator caught fire from theirs. About 20,000 bus. of grain was in the house; grain and house partly covered by insurance. We expect to rebuild at once, a 25,000-bu. house, all modern. We will build under our own supervision, no contract.—Miller Elvtr. Co., R. Phillips, agent.

Belle Fourche, S. D.—The equipment of the new concrete elvtr. here described and illustrated on page 157 of last number includes a Sizer Cuber Machine and a molasses feeder and mixing plant furnished by the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., used in the manufacture by the Tri-State Milling Co. of a complete line of commercial feeds in balanced rations pressed into cube pellets of various sizes for all kinds of live stock and poultry.

SOUTHEAST

Charlotte, N. C.—I am arranging to open up a brokerage business in grain, mill feeds, etc., at this point.—B. L. Walker.

Mobile, Ala.—The McMillan & Harrison Grain Co.'s plant was damaged by fire early Sunday morning, Feb. 8; loss, \$10,000; insured. The building, a 2-story brick structure, is owned by J. B. Davis and others.

Fredericksburg, Va.—The Germania Mills here have been taken over by J. W. Marshall & Son, of West Point, Va., who are now operating them. The mills, which have a capacity of 200 barrels a day, are said to be among the best equipped in the state.

TEXAS

Saginaw, Tex.—The plant of the Saginaw Gin Co. is being enlarged and a sweet feed mixer added.

Whitesboro, Tex.—C. R. Larson, of Collinsville opened a feed mill at this point early in February, and is prepared to grind all kinds of feed. The mill is of the hammer type and is run by electricity.

Brownwood, Tex.—The Austin Mill & Grain Co. recently moved into its remodeled office and sales building. The improvements include a concrete floor, overhauling of the office, repainting of all woodwork and an awning in front of the store.

Dimmitt, Tex.—Sunday night, Jan. 18, four local elevator offices were visited by thieves, the Dimmitt Coal & Grain Co. being the biggest loser, from whom the burglars got \$100 in cash and checks; at the Castro County Grain Co.'s office the knob had been knocked off the safe but only about \$4 was missing; the Texas Wheat Pool Elvtr. and the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s offices were entered but nothing of value taken. Entrance to all of the elevators was made thru windows.

FORT WORTH

*Is the Better Grain Market — Use It and Profit
Try any of these Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:*

J. S. Bache & Co.
Grain and Cotton Futures

Mullin-Brackett Grain Co.
Strictly Brokerage and Consignments

Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.
Export and Consignments

Transit Grain & Commission Co.
Consignments, Brokerage

James E. Bennett & Co.
Grain, Stocks, Provisions

E. M. Rogers Co.
Strictly Brokerage and Consignments

Quanah, Tex.—The Quanah Flour Mill, which was closed down about 15 years ago and now used as a place of storage for grain operated by the Moseley Bros. and grain buyers who had the building leased, burned during the night of Feb. 3.

Corpus Christi, Tex.—The Taft Cotton Oil Co.'s mill and elevator at Taft, Tex., are to be dismantled and moved to Corpus Christi, to be operated by M. B. Roddy & Son, of this city, under the name of the Planters Milling Co. Feedstuffs will be manufactured.

Gilmer, Tex.—The Nelson Grain Co.'s wholesale house was broken into, during the night of Feb. 5, entrance being gained thru the back door, and the cash register and safe gone thru. As there was no money in either amounting to anything, about all the robbers got for their trouble was a few cartons of cigarettes.

UTAH

Ogden, Utah.—P. C. Richardson Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; officers: P. C. Richardson, pres. and treas.; Harry E. Richardson, vice-pres.; Dee Richardson, sec'y; M. L. and Angus C. Richardson, directors. The company will operate the former grain business of P. C. Richardson.

WISCONSIN

Superior, Wis.—The Soo Line R. R. Co., it is rumored, is considering building an elevator here to lease to the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for the month of March, 1931, has been determined by the finance committee of the Chamber of Commerce at 5½%.

Glenwood City, Wis.—M. J. Garske's plant, consisting of an elevator, mill and warehouse, that burned early this month, will be rebuilt. Buildings and contents were insured.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Milwaukee Grain & Feed Corp., incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000 or 200 shares at \$100 each; incorporators: Bert Vandervelde, Leon F. Foley, F. Sammond; to market grains, etc.

Platteville, Wis.—It is reported that a corporation engaged in the manufacture of commercial feeds and fertilizers has offered to build a \$25,000 branch plant here provided that Platteville subscribes \$5,000 to the enterprise.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Forrest Secor has been appointed general manager of the feed department of the Chas. A. Krause Milling Co., of this city, succeeding E. P. Parenteau, resigned. Mr. Secor was formerly the Wisconsin representative of the Purina Mills, of St. Louis.

The senate has passed the independent offices appropriation bill giving the Farm Board the final \$100,000,000 of the \$500,000,000 "revolving fund" authorized for the Board. Just watch it revolve.

Federal Trade Commission v. Millers Federation

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia on Feb. 2 reversed the decision of the district supreme court in the case of the Millers National Federation v. the Federal Trade Commission. The lower court had granted the millers an injunction restraining the prying of the federal commission.

The decision of Feb. 2 really does not affect the position of the parties, the court holding simply that it had no jurisdiction. The court stated that if the millers desire to resist the spying activities of the Commission their recourse is to any district court.

If the Commission pushes its subpoenas the question will arise whether the senate can delegate to a commission its own power to issue subpoenas.

How these autocrats do love to dictate to the average citizen.

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Marketing Law of British Columbia Unconstitutional

The Supreme Court of Canada on Feb. 17 gave a decision holding that the Produce Marketing Act of British Columbia is ultra vires.

The suit was begun in 1929 at Grand Forks by A. C. Lawson, a fruit and vegetable grower, asking an injunction restraining the committee of direction from collecting fees from him or restricting him in the marketing of his crops.

The law was a compulsory scheme and imposed levies on those who did not sign agreements with it. It gave a Committee of Direction the right to control and regulate the marketing of all tree fruits and vegetables.

The lower courts dismissed his suits, as did the British Columbia Supreme Court. The Supreme Court of Canada said:

The appellant is entitled to a declaration that he is not liable to the imposition of any levy by the respondents on, or in respect of, any produce marketed by him; and that the respondents have no authority in any manner to regulate or control the "marketing" (in the sense defined by the act) of his produce for consumption beyond the boundaries of British Columbia.

Rejection of Cargo

Justice Wright in an English court has decided in favor of a buyer who rejected a cargo of wheat because no notice of appropriation of the ship had been given.

By a contract dated 1st August, 1929, certain sellers sold to buyers a quantity of Australian wheat from a port or ports in South Australia c.i.f. London or Hull, shipment to be made at option of shipowner or the steamship "Lorenzo," or on the steamship "City of Dieppe."

The contract, which was in a standard form, provided that notice of appropriation with ship's name and date of B/L should be given to the buyer, and that if the vessel should be named in the contract notice of appropriation should not be required. The sellers in due course notified the buyers that the wheat had been shipped on the "Lorenzo," but they gave a date for the B/L which was in fact inaccurate. Subsequently the sellers sent to the buyers an invoice for the wheat which gave the correct date for the B/L, but the buyers refused to accept the invoice, as the date of the B/L differed from that given in the previous notice.

The dispute was referred to arbitration, the buyers contending that the original notice was a notice of appropriation, and as it did not state the true date of the B/L it was invalid and the sellers could not enforce the contract. The sellers contended that as the "Lorenzo," on which the wheat was in fact shipped, was a vessel named in the contract, no notice of appropriation was necessary; and the fact that a notice containing an inaccurate date for the B/L had been given was immaterial, and did not affect the rights of the parties. The matter eventually came before the Appeal Committee of the London Corn Trade Assn., who confirmed the decision of the original arbitrators and awarded, subject to the opinion of the Court on a special case, that the buyers had a right to reject. The special case then came on for argument before Wright, J.

The Judge held, confirming the award, that the provision that if the vessel was named in the contract no appropriation should be necessary only applied where the vessel was so named that she could be identified at the date of the contract and in contemplation of the contract as the vessel which was to carry the goods; and as in this case the "Lorenzo" was only named as one of two possible vessels which might carry the goods, and it could not be known with certainty which vessel would do so until the shipowners made their election, the contract was not one in which the vessel was named within the meaning of the provision, and notice of appropriation was therefore necessary.

And as a correct notice of appropriation had not been given the buyers were justified in refusing to accept.—*Galgety & Co. v. Bradfield & Co., Ltd.*

Liability Under Workmen's Compensation Act

It has been held by the commissioners administering the workmen's compensation act of Illinois that one not engaged in the business is not liable for the injury of an employee not doing work in the course of business of the employer.

Doubt on this interpretation of the law is thrown by a decision Dec. 18, 1930, of the Supreme Court of Illinois, in the suit by Anton Jackowski against Felix Rogalski, where the latter owned four buildings, one of which he operated as a hotel and the others as apartment houses. He hired Jackowski, a tailor, to assist in building a partition to divide a store. When a ladder slipped Jackowski fell, breaking a leg.

The court said: Plaintiff in error argues that there is no evidence in the record to establish that at 1321 North Ashland avenue he was engaged in one of the businesses enumerated in section 3 of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Smith-Hurd Rev. St. 1929, c. 48, § 139), and that there is no evidence in the record that Jackowski was engaged in the usual trade, business, profession, or occupation of his employer. Jackowski contends that plaintiff in error was under the act in maintaining his real estate properties at 1319 to 1323 North Ashland avenue, and that the injury was sustained in the usual course of his employer's business. In view of our previous decision in *Davis v. Industrial Comm.*, 297 Ill. 29, 130 N. E. 333, 15 A. L. R. 732, we are of the opinion that the contention of Jackowski is well taken. In that case a merchant who conducted a hardware and paint business owned several apartment buildings which he rented for income. While cleaning the walls of one of these buildings a workman was injured. The merchant insisted that while he owned and rented the building upon which the injured workman was working he was not engaged in the business of maintaining it and was therefore not under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

We called attention to the evidence showing that he kept his buildings in condition and repair for renting, pointed out that the work which was in progress at the time the accident happened was done in the course of maintenance, and referred to *Johnson v. Choate*, 284 Ill. 214, 119 N. E. 972; *Seggebruch v. Industrial Comm.*, 288 Ill. 163, 123 N. E. 276; and *Storrs v. Industrial Comm.*, 285 Ill. 595, 121 N. E. 267, as supporting the conclusion that the act was applicable. Even leaving out of consideration the fact that plaintiff in error in the present case operated a hotel at Wheeling, he owned several adjacent buildings in Chicago. These buildings contained stores and apartments which he rented for income. He testified that on occasion he painted the buildings, did carpenter and plumbing work there, maintained them, and kept them in good repair. While employed in remodeling work in preparation for their further rental Jackowski sustained an accidental injury. So far as the question of employer and employee being within the terms of the act is concerned, in its essential particulars the present case does not differ from the *Davis* case.

The point seems to be that if the owner occupied the premises for his own residence or as a manufactory or warehouse he would not be liable under the act. On the other hand, if he was engaged in the business of renting the premises to others, he is liable.—*173 N. E. Rep. 813.*

A special cash dividend of \$3 on the common stock was declared by the Quaker Oats Co. Feb. 20. The 1930 net income was \$6,003,859, against \$8,735,204 in 1929.

Supply Trade

York, Neb.—Friends of Richard N. Freeman, manager of the York Fdry & Engine Works, will be pleased to learn of his marriage, Jan. 24, to Miss Lena Maxine Hassler of Lincoln, Neb.

New York, N. Y.—The first "National Exposition of Mechanical Handling" will be held Nov. 30 to Dec. 5 in the Grand Central Palace under the management of the International Exposition Co., Chas. F. Roth, manager.

Cleveland, O.—C. H. Keeney has been appointed sales manager by the Northern Blower Co., manufacturers of suction filters, air separators, exhaust systems, dust arresters, dust collection systems and kindred products. Mr. Keeney has been identified with this line of manufacture for about 25 years.

New York, N. Y.—The beginning of work on the development of national standard specifications for leather belting to permit the purchase on a scientific basis of the \$30,000,000 worth of leather belting for driving machinery required annually by American industry has been approved by the American Standards Ass'n.

Suppression of competition in the sale of cotton bags was alleged by the Federal Trade Commission in a hearing against the Textile Bag Mfrs Ass'n of Detroit and others at St. Louis on Feb. 24. Misrepresentation in the sale of roofing nails is to be alleged by the Federal Trade Commission at a hearing at Chicago on Feb. 25, against the A. J. Deniston Co. of Chicago.

Washington, D. C.—The Federal Trade Commission is making arrangements separately with advertising agents and their clients, the agents placing the advertising copy for fraudulent nostrums agreeing to be bound by any cease and desist order issued by the Commission, the Commission promising not to make the agency a party defendant in any action brought against the principal, charged with making false and misleading statements in its advertising.

Middletown, O.—Depressions are really godsend in disguise, and for that reason 1931 is going to be a splendid year for most of us, provided we get out and sell. It is during such periods, history shows, that the real progress of the world is made. The day of waiting for business to come to us has passed and now we must go out and get it. Today's production efficiencies have created capacities in excess of demands, and the salesman has become the key to the whole situation. Nineteen-thirty-one is a selling year. The necessity of "better selling" is recognized today by all industry.—Bennett S. Chapple, Jr., American Rolling Mill Co.

New York, N. Y.—At the recent annual meeting of stockholders of Innis, Speiden & Co., G. S. Hamilton was elected a director as an additional member of the Board. H. G. MacKelcan, C. C. Wickstead and C. L. Speiden were elected vice-presidents. Further plans for increasing the company's sales, distribution and service are being completed. The present Board of Directors consist of the following active officers of the corporation: W. H. Sheffield, Pres., G. V. Sheffield, senior vice-pres., and treas.; E. C. Speiden, vice-pres. in charge of production; C. L. Speiden, vice-pres. in charge of foreign affairs, and sec'y; H. G. MacKelcan, vice-pres. in charge of sales and ass't sec'y; C. C. Wickstead, vice-pres. in charge of personnel and ass't treas.; G. S. Hamilton, ass't treas.

Ithaca, N. Y.—The Morse Chain Co., manufacturers of silent chain drives, flexible couplings, and chain speed reducers, has just completed the most enthusiastic sales convention in the history of the company, according to F. C. Thompson, vice-pres. and general manager. Salesmen from the entire country were called in to spend three days at the main plant here, leaving there by special car for a one-day session at Detroit, where the new Marine specialties recently developed were presented to them. Officials of the Borg-Warner Corp., of which the Morse Chain Co. is a subsidiary, were in attendance at a banquet which marked the close of the convention.

Owensboro, Ky.—The Molasses Equipment Co., Inc., has been appointed sales agents and distributors for our Miracle Molasses Process, Miracle Ace Hammer Mills, Anglo Batch Mixers, and all our other products, including the sale and distribution of our pure cane blackstrap molasses. All sales contracts will be executed by the Molasses Equipment Co., Inc., and guaranteed by this company. All shipments will be made in the name of The Molasses Equipment Co., Inc. Correspondence pertaining to mill installation, operation, etc., should be addressed to The Molasses Equipment Co., Inc., here. Correspondence with respect to blackstrap molasses should be addressed to The Molasses Equipment Co., New York City.—L. Freeman Little, Pres., Anglo-American Mill Co.

Randolph Grain Driers Show Big Sales Gain

In volume of sales 1930 was the greatest year in the history of O. W. Randolph Company, manufacturers of the Randolph Direct Heat Grain Driers. The concern has been in business seventeen years, starting in 1914 when O. W. Randolph, then a grain dealer, saw the ineffectiveness of the old draw-through steam driers and conceived the idea of drying grain by direct heat. He first built a drier for his own elevator, the Central at Toledo which is now owned by J. F. Zahm & Co. Gaining experience and constantly improving his patents he made driers for many country elevators throughout the Central States. In the years following Mr. Randolph has always strictly adhered to his original direct heat principle, working for greater efficiency and economy in operation. Today the Randolph drier is in use in some of the largest plants all over the world and is recognized by leading engineers and elevator men as standard in drying equipment.

Mr. Randolph reviews the year 1930 and gives his outlook for 1931:

We closed the year 1930 with a 10 per cent increase over 1929 in the face of drought over the territory in which grain drying equipment is used and a steady decline in the market value of grain. Our sales extended throughout the United States and into Russia, Mexico, Argentina, Haiti, Nicaragua, Central America, Canada and China.

Our plant was in operation continuously during the year and the regular force put in time which would be equal to one year and nine weeks, while additional men were employed during the peak of operation.

One of the major jobs completed in 1930 was the 6,000,000-bus. elevator of the Galveston Wharf Co., Galveston, Tex. This plant is equipped with three 1,000-bus. Randolph driers, uses oil for fuel and has a daily capacity of 75,000 to 100,000 bus. This is the world's largest direct heat drier.

We are now completing two large grain drying units for the Ballard & Ballard Co., Louisville, Ky., and are shipping drying equipment for the J. R. Short Milling Co., Chicago, Ill.

Our machinery is installed in large flour mills, country and terminal elevators, rice and soy bean plants.

For 1931, we anticipate the best year we have ever had as indications point to a greater demand for this kind of machinery.—From *Who is Who in Grain & Feed Trade*.

Ethylene Oxide Fumigant Patented

For the benefit of the public, R. C. Roark and R. T. Cotton, employes of the Department of Agriculture, have been granted letters patent on ethylene oxide as a fumigant.

The gas, which is free from the fire and explosion hazard when used according to directions, is deadly to insects, but is comparatively harmless to man and does not appear to leave on the treated materials obnoxious odors or residues harmful to humans or animals.

In these respects it has advantages over bisulfid of carbon and hydrocyanic acid gas. Its superiority to chloropicrin, however, remains to be established.

Annual Statement Tri-State Mutual

E. H. Moreland, sec'y, in the annual statement of the Tri-State Mutual Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co., of Luverne, Minn., which is licensed to do business in Iowa, Minnesota and the Dakotas, reports the largest volume on insurance in force since the company began business in 1902.

Altho the insurance in force increased in one year from 1929 to 1930 from \$19,024,219 to \$21,463,507, the losses actually decreased from \$53,763 to \$52,043.

In 29 years this company has paid \$575,350 in losses and has returned \$643,572 in dividends.

The assets consist principally of municipal bonds, and total \$249,703, which is four times the maximum fire losses in any one year.

Bearing Fires

On Jan. 6 a Kansas elevator had loaded out three cars of wheat, and a short time later fire was discovered in the cupola. A total loss resulted.

On Jan. 10 another Kansas elevator, during the afternoon had loaded out three cars of wheat. The elevator had been closed at six o'clock. That evening fire broke out and there was another total loss.

From the facts that are available, there is little, if any, doubt that both fires were due to hot bearings in the cupola. Both plants were equipped with the ordinary type of bearing. These fires teach two very impressive lessons:

First—All heavy duty bearings should be of the anti-friction type. Great strides have been made in recent years in developing this type of bearing, and probably no industry has been more active in taking advantage of it than the grain trade, as the number of replacements in the last few years has been quite remarkable. There are still many replacements to be made before this hazard is whipped.

Second—See that the elevator is carefully inspected before closing at night. It is not at all unusual for a fire to break out from a hot bearing several hours after the machinery is stopped. This is one reason so many elevator fires occur between six and twelve o'clock. The bearing hazard is most severe when a plant is being unloaded after having been filled for some time, which is another reason for extra care at this time.—Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co.

During the past 15 years the losses from lightning on rodged buildings in New York state was \$7,500 while on un-rodged buildings it was nearly \$750,000.

Alton, Ill.—The Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Ass'n of Illinois held its annual meeting here during the second week of February, at which time all the officers and directors were re-elected with the exception of Frank Kell and Jesse E. Dameron, directors, who resigned, and E. T. Stanard and Edward Schurmann were elected to take their places.

How Fires Start in Elevators and Mills

Of the known causes of fires in grain elevators and mills, friction in the machinery leads all others, there having been 16 fires ascribed to that cause during 1930, as reported by the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co. This points to the need for installation of more anti-friction bearings that have the additional advantage of saving power, oil and labor.

Electrical hazards with 13 fires reported come in second, indicating that wiring needs attention, both in the installation and the subsequent maintenance. Fuses blown out must be properly renewed with the lowest required amperage instead of being plugged as a makeshift to keep the machines running. Frayed insulation on extension cords and wiring not in conduit should be replaced. Windings of motors should be cleaned of dust and dirt, and the motors ventilated or protected from dust by suitable inclosure.

Loss Record for Elevators and Mills—1930

Cause	Number	Amount
Cob burners and cob houses	1	\$ 779.22
Electrical hazard	13	11,073.44
Explosions in building	3	108.90
Exposure	12	18,942.33
Flues and stoves	4	5,205.79
Friction	16	9,247.61
Incendiary	2	6,757.33
Lighting, other than electric	3	68.89
Lightning	9	83.11
Locomotive sparks	1	524.54
Sparks, other than locomotive	6	20,389.63
Matches, other than smoking	2	13.75
Gas engines	12	15,594.57
Spontaneous combustion	5	293.02
Tramps	3	5,411.33
Unknown	75	234,092.82
Total	167	\$ 328,586.28
Salvage and reinsurance		50,111.43
Net losses paid		\$ 278,474.85

Gas engines have earned an unenviable record during the year, being credited with causing 12 fires, with a loss of \$15,594. Back-firing, flooding with gasoline and hot exhaust near wood must be guarded against.

Sparks from chimneys always are a potential cause of fire. When they fall, as they will, they must be provided with an incombustible resting place such as a metal roof. The wood shingle roof and the sparrow's nest are too inviting to sparks and should not be tolerated.

Losses due to lightning were the same in number in 1930 as in 1929, but the loss from the 9 fires was only \$83.11 in 1930, compared with \$16,768 in 1929. This is about the best showing ever made since the mutual fire insurance companies started their campaign against this hazard. In 1924 there were 31 fires started by lightning, with a correspond-

ingly heavy loss. With the credit in the reduced rate for insurance on property protected by lightning rods an owner has every reason to equip his building with rods.

Property valued at over \$138,700 was saved during the year by the old reliable water barrel and buckets. By using these efficient fire extinguishers in time the losses on the 20 fires reported were kept down to \$820.69. In 28 years 15.46 per cent of all fires were extinguished by the use of barrels and buckets or extinguishers. The extinguishers alone saved the loss of \$402,550 at risk in 1930.

Annual Statement Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co.

Altho the bushel value of insured grain and the prices of construction material have dropped considerably during 1930 the net amount of insurance in force with the Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., increased from \$231,143,249.00 Dec. 31, 1929, to \$255,462,006.00 on Dec. 31, 1930, indicating a satisfactory growth of the company and an extension of the popular principle of mutual insurance.

The growth of this company has been rapid since 1912, when it had total assets of only \$183,340, against present assets of \$2,781,833.04 to meet losses as they may occur on the more than a quarter of a billion dollars of insurance now in force.

Included in the total assets in the 28th annual statement of Dec. 31 are municipal and other bonds, \$1,571,468.86; first mortgage loans on improved real estate, \$661,342.43; real estate, \$213,009.49; uncollected premiums, \$130,712.84; and accrued interest, \$41,405.33.

The voluntary special reserve to meet any special contingencies has been increased from \$300,000 to \$400,000; and the total of reserves is now \$1,431,833.04.

Fire losses in the United States during December totaled \$42,669,915, making the total for the year \$463,612,762, against \$422,215,128 for 1929, in which year the December fire losses were \$39,215,338.



Hess Direct Heat Drier for Country Elevator Plant of John McWilliams, Jr., De Witt, Ark.

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Field Seeds

Seed Trade Notes

Murdock, Minn.—Fire totally destroyed the seed house owned and operated by M. Foley here.

Barbless No. 38 is being recommended as an unusually good barley variety, by the Wisconsin Experiment Station.

The Ill. Agricultural Outlook for 1931, says that on the basis of probable demands for oil and meal, no increase in plantings of soybeans appears justified except for hay purposes.

The U. S. D. A. has just published the regulations for warehousemen storing seeds under the U. S. Warehouse Act. In addition to all the regulations, the booklet contains the Warehouse Act itself.

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. reports the possibility of there being a shortage in flax for sowing purposes this spring, and says that comparatively few farmers except those in the drouth-stricken areas will have money with which to purchase seed.

Reward ranks as a better wheat than garnet, the national research council of Canada and board of grain commissioners decided at a meeting in Winnipeg recently. A complete report on comparative merits of the two varieties will be issued soon by the University of Alberta.

The New England Seedsmen's Ass'n held its annual meeting recently. As officers for the ensuing year the following were chosen: Pres., Oscar H. Dodds, of Thos. W. Emerson Co., Boston; vice-pres., R. A. Flagg, of Ross Bros. Co., Worcester; sec'y-treas., Stanley R. Perry, of Perry Seed Co., Boston.

Indiana is well fortified with a large supply of high germinating corn and soybeans for seed purposes this spring. Eight thousand bushels of field selected and fire dried seed corn, 7,000 bushels of oats and 20,860 bushels of soybeans have been listed by the Indiana Corn Growers' Ass'n in the certified seed list distributed this month.

The Jones bill (H. R. 12011) to provide for standard methods of grading and valuing cottonseed, has been advocated before the House Committee on Agriculture by C. O. Moser, of New Orleans, La., representing the American Cotton Co-operative Ass'n,

and G. S. Meloy, representing the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The bill was introduced by Representative Jones of Texas, a member of the Committee on Agriculture. More jobs for lazy bureaucrats.

Mason City, Iowa.—Northrup, King & Co., of Minneapolis, have opened a branch here, with O. W. Friedlund in charge. All of the farm seeds used in this section of the country, including red clover, alsike, sweet clover, alfalfa, timothy, millet, rape, sorghum, sudan and soy beans will be carried in stock.

Hybrid and open pollinated corn divided honors in the State Yield Test in Iowa for 1930. An open pollinated strain walked away with the Banner Trophy, awarded to the strain making the highest yield above the average in any section of Iowa. On the other hand, hybrid seed out-yielded the open pollinated strains in every one of the 12 districts of the state.

Oconomowoc, Wis.—Alvin H. Johnson, who has withdrawn from association with his brother, Geo. C. Johnson, in Johnson's Seed Store, has purchased the stock and business of the R. H. Lange Seed Company at Jefferson. Johnson's Seed Store, which has been established since 1910, will continue to be conducted under the management of G. C. Johnson, the owner.

More Iowa farmers are considering a substitute crop for oats this year than ever before because of continued low oat prices, according to H. D. Hughes, head of the Farm Crops Department at Iowa State College. He suggests four crops, barley, flax, soybeans and winter wheat, which may be used to replace part of the oat acreage to

give a larger net return. Barley is probably the best substitute on Iowa farms, Hughes says, because it fits perfectly into the rotation, is seeded at the same time as oats, is an excellent nurse crop for clover and gives about the same distribution of labor.

Springfield, Ill.—Production of red and alsike clover seed in the United States in 1930 decreased from that of 1929, owing to reductions in both acreage and yield. In Illinois a larger acreage made up for much of the reduction in yield. A large carryover to supplement the short 1930 crop promises ample supplies for this spring's seeding. Imports of seed have been greatly reduced following an increase in the tariff which became effective last June. The failure of a considerable acreage of new seedings last year should make an active demand for seed this spring if conditions are favorable for seeding.

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of Verified Origin Clover and Common Alfalfa, also State Certified Sealed and Tagged Grimm, all hard Western Grown, at convenient distributing points and solicit your inquiry.

Our service and the quality of our merchandise are the best, and being buyers direct from producers, our prices are well in line.

Occidental Seed Co.
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Sweet Clover—Alfalfa**

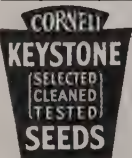
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SEED & COAL CO.**
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DECATUR, ILL.



CORNELL SEED CO.

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All varieties CLOVER, FIELD and GRASS
SEED, SOY BEANS and COW PEAS

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Imports and Exports of Seeds

Imports and exports of seeds for Dec. compared with Dec., 1929, and the twelve months ending Dec., are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in lbs., as follows:

	IMPORTS			
	December 1930	1929	12 Mos. ending Dec. 1930	1929
Alfalfa	8,250	59,212	368,223	999,370
Red clover..	301,992	403,634	2,045,573	6,438,394
Alsike .....	.....	1,060,119	4,199,554	6,804,151
Crim. clover	43,600	59,719	3,515,793	3,295,668
Other clover	172,470	329,547	1,325,860	5,569,572
Grass seed..	890,192	773,060	5,903,065	7,729,086
Vetch	119,546	147,558	2,424,315	3,264,546
	EXPORTS			
	December 1930	1929	12 Mos. ending Dec. 1930	1929
Alfalfa	2,447	58,353	832,965	825,830
Red clover..	121,048	31,793	535,472	523,535
Other clover	27,468	68,738	708,979	427,492
Timothy	1,688,625	985,688	15,838,571	9,195,022
Other field seeds	79,101	369,664	2,268,712	3,213,605

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**ALFALFA—RED CLOVER
BLUE GRASS—CANE—SUDAN
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Buyers and sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder,
Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

The desirability of increased seedings of annual legumes and hay is stressed in the 1931 Crop Outlook Report issued by the U. S. Dept. of Agri., in which it is pointed out that increases in the world acreage devoted to grain crops and large-scale farming is making it increasingly difficult to produce grains at a profit on many types of land.

To Distribute Minrus Oats

Two thousand bushels of seed of Minrus oats, a new, high-yielding variety resistant to stem-rust, will be distributed to approved growers this spring by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. This will be the first seed of Minrus ever released to farmers.

Minrus was developed at University Farm by crossing Minota and White Russian. In yield, Minrus appears equal to Anthony, but matures about 5 days earlier. It is believed this early maturity will be an advantage in some sections, particularly in southern Minnesota. Minrus ripens about the same time as Green Russian. Having somewhat heavier straw than Gopher, Minrus is expected to be more satisfactory for the lighter soils where Gopher sometimes fails to produce enough straw.

Barley Scab Can Be Controlled

By JAMES G. DICKSON, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. D. A.

Damage from barley scab has been associated with cornstalks, wheat straw, and similar crop residues left on the surface of the fields or only partly turned under. For example, in 1928 scab infection averaged 17 per cent in 52 barley fields in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin where barley was sown in disked or poorly plowed cornland with stalks left on the surface of the ground. This resulted in grain that pigs would not eat. In contrast, the infection in 102 fields in this area where corn was removed and the land well plowed was less than 2 per cent, with little damage to the feeding value of the barley.

The scab parasite lives over winter on old cornstalks and other crop residues. When the weather is humid and hot it spreads to the developing barley kernels and causes the scab disease, resulting in lightweight barley of poor quality. The scab infection spreads through the kernel and into adjacent kernels of the head during ripening and even after the grain is cut, if grain is harvested at all green or if protracted rainy weather follows cutting.

Fields showing scab infection should be allowed to become fully ripe and dry before cutting in order to prevent spread of the infection in the bundle and shock. Crop rotation, clean fall plowing, and a general clean-up of cornstalks will control barley scab.

Up to this time no scab-resistant variety of barley has been found or developed, although several varieties of wheat have been found to be scab resistant, notably selections of Illinois No. 1, Progress, Resaca, and Norka. These results and some progress made with barley indicate that scab-resistant varieties can be produced.

Toledo Seed Prices

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures for clover and alsike for week ending Feb. 21:

Clover:	High	Low	Close	Yr. ago
Prime clover, old.....	\$14.50	\$14.25	\$14.25	\$10.75
Prime clover, new.....	15.00	14.75	14.75	11.00
Prime choice cash, new	15.30	15.00	15.00	.....
Prime choice cash, old	14.80	14.55	14.55	.....
February	15.00	14.75	14.75	11.00
March	15.15	14.80	14.80	11.10
Alsike				
Cash	13.90	13.90	13.90	10.65
March	14.00	14.00	14.00	10.80

Seed Tests in Delaware

In the report of the Delaware State Board of Ag., covering the latter half of 1930, is to be found the result of tests of field seeds. In all, 127 tests for purity and germination were made and of these 75 were found to be above the guaranty in purity, but only 50 were equal to or above, in germination.

Practically all of the samples were very close to their guaranteed purity while some of them lacked from 15 to 20 per cent of meeting their guaranty in germination and one sample was 38% below. This would seem to indicate either that different methods of determining germination were used by the Department, from those employed by the seedsmen, or that tests by the former were made months after those made by the growers or sellers, and that, in the meantime, many of the seeds had died.

A "Trade Marked" Alfalfa

The first alfalfa with a definite trade mark is ready for introduction by Dr. N. E. Hansen of South Dakota State College. The new alfalfa has white seeds and white flowers. A limited number of plants are available for testing.

Professor Hansen crossed the yellow-flowered alfalfa he brought from Siberia with the alfalfa with variegated flowers which he brought from Russia in 1906 and named and introduced as Cossack. Thousands of acres of Cossack alfalfa are now in cultivation. All the present commercial alfalfas have yellow seeds and either blue or variegated flowers and cannot easily be distinguished one from another.

The new alfalfa has proved vigorous and hardy at Brookings, Professor Hansen reports. He now wishes to test this new variety elsewhere, especially in the alfalfa seed producing uplands of western South Dakota, and offers to send ten plants free by mail to the first 300 applicants. He will send them with directions for cultivation at planting time in the spring. He asks that applicants send ten cents in stamps to him before March 1 to cover mailing expense. Requests should be addressed to Prof. N. E. Hansen, State college, Brookings.

Spring Seed Prospects

In a letter to members of the field and grass seed industry, Geo. O. Smith, executive secretary of the Farm Seed Ass'n, among other things, says:

1931 is decidedly an abnormal year. The drouth and the business depression at home, together with the world-wide general unrest, have induced an economic condition which is being faced and felt by all industries. Money is tight. Employment is slow in its recovery. Foreign demand for our products is at a very low point. As a result, purchases of all commodities are smaller in amount and are made only to meet immediate needs.

This "hand-to-mouth" buying extends to the seed trade. The farmer (the ultimate consumer) is either not making his purchases now or he is ordering in small lots merely to meet his necessary demands. The dealer, correspondingly, is postponing his ordering and will continue to do so until his own demands warrant a change. The result, then, is that the seedsmen finds his heavy stocks moving very slowly; he begins to wonder if he has not misjudged the potential demand; he, in many instances, starts to worry and to think that perhaps he ought to make "inducements" in order to stimulate sales.

Any artificial stimulation of sales other than the bona fide business stimulations of advertising, can result only in one thing—losses. Price cutting, for example, while it may move stocks, means only losses in the long run. A grand orgy of price slashing today would result, so far as the Seed Trade is concerned, in the complete annihilation of a Spring business which shows every indication of being good.

Seeds

From address by E. H. Sexauer, Brookings, S. D., before Tri-State Grain Dealers Ass'n at Minneapolis, Minn.

Of the many factors entering into production costs, seeds, being the basis of all crops, are of primary importance. No part of the producer's operations offers so great an opportunity for good or poor results as the seed that he plants. Difference in yields obtained and grades secured, obviously have a most vital bearing on unit costs of production.

It is safe to state that the average yield of grain produced tributary to any station can be increased through the planting of better seed from 10 to 20 per cent. In many instances the value of this grain may be increased an additional 10 to 20 per cent, due to the production of better grades. Increased yields are likewise of great importance to grain dealers, who it must be remembered only handle the surplus grain produced in their community. A large portion of the grain crop produced is consumed on the farm, and an increase in the yield of 10 per cent would in many instances increase the grain available for market 30 or 40 per cent.

Breeding of livestock and hogs has received much consideration; but breeding, selection, and study of the best adapted varieties of grain has not received the consideration that it merits, either from farmers or grain dealers. The selection and intelligent study of seeds is fully as important. In many communities grain is seeded that is run out or mixed with other grains, or mixed with other varieties of the same grain, resulting in low yields and grade losses, and is seed that should be replaced.

Grain dealers may with profit to themselves and their customers encourage the growing of purer strains and seed of the best adapted varieties. Data as to the varieties best adapted and sources for obtaining foundation stocks of good seed can be obtained

Courteen
Seed Co.
Established 1892
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FINEST QUALITY

Specialize in

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CLOVERS

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*Your Offers and
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thru experiment stations and thru our Crop Improvement Ass'ns.

A plan deserving consideration, is that of securing pure-bred, well adapted supplies of seed, even tho in small quantities, and placing them with interested farmers to serve as foundation stocks, which as production is increased, will eventually replace the less desirable varieties and mixtures all too commonly grown. Such a program will result in increased yields, higher grades, and lower production costs. The dealer may likewise feel a just sense of pride and satisfaction in sponsoring a program of this kind which will contribute to the prosperity and development of his farming community.

The importance of the companion crops of grain, such as field seeds, and their relation to grain crops, is not always fully appreciated by grain men. Legume crops, particularly sweet clover and alfalfa, adding nitrogen to the soil and thereby maintaining its fertility, should receive the serious attention of everyone interested in agriculture. These valuable soil-building crops, together with an intelligent system of crop rotation, will prevent the soil of our Northwest from becoming depleted as has been the case in older sections of our country. The Northwest, having come into production at a later date than our Eastern States, is fortunate in possessing this knowledge, and if intelligently followed, our agricultural future and continued production seem assured. The liberal seeding of legumes, maintaining as they do the fertility of the soil, will necessarily increase subsequent grain yields and obviously lower unit costs. In addition, the valuable hay and pasture crops obtained provide a better balanced farm feed ration than is apt to be fed if grain alone is produced, all making for lower feeding costs to the profit of the producer and also releasing more grain for the cash market.

Field seeds offer a most interesting study. A crop is suited for almost every type of soil and almost every condition and use. No field of endeavor offers as great opportunities to the farmer and the grain dealer as a better understanding and knowledge and use of seeds. Their part in reducing production costs in the endeavor of the producer to meet present-day competition, and likewise in increased business for the grain dealer, is tremendous.

The application of seed disinfectants to all seed grains is to be urged as the control of many crop diseases including smut, more than justified the effort and cost in increased

yields and higher grades. Inoculation of legume crop seeds is likewise of equal importance and value.

No producer has yet complained of being ruined by a high-yielding, premium quality crop. The inference that the inefficient farmer producing low yields and inferior grades at high costs is helping the agricultural situation, should be most vigorously combated. Efficiency should be encouraged. An intelligent seed program will promote agricultural efficiency, reduce production costs, with a minimum of expense and effort and contribute materially to the solution of our farm problem.

Production Costs in Minnesota

How growing better varieties of farm crops leads directly to larger profits is brought out clearly in the annual report of Ralph F. Crim, agronomist of the agricultural extension service, University Farm. A section of the report reads:

"The cost of production of farm crops could be materially lowered through the use of recommended varieties. Cost-of-production studies carried on by the agricultural economics division show that the cost of producing oats, wheat and flax are \$15.19, \$13.41, and \$16.90, respectively.

"Farm demonstration trials in Minnesota show that Gopher oats yielded an average of 60.3 bushels, compared with an average of 52.7 for ordinary farm varieties, which means that Gopher oats cost 25 cents per bushel to produce, compared with 29 cents per bushel for farm varieties; Ceres wheat, 64 cents per bushel, compared with 80 cents for the ordinary varieties; Red Wing flax, 85 cents, compared with so-called Montana, at \$1.17 per bushel."

Senate Will Investigate Farm Board

Senator McKellar of Tennessee has introduced in the United States Senate a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of five senators to investigate all doings of the Federal Farm Board relating to cotton.

THE PREAMBLE to the resolution asserts that the Farm Board has backed cotton pools which were not financially responsible; that the 1,300,000 bales held by the cotton stabilization corporation is a menace to the market; that the cost of handling cotton by the pools is as great as under the old system of handling cotton; that there have been future transactions with government funds; that there was a costly corner in cotton last year and that the government faces a loss of \$45,000,000 already as the result of its cotton deals.

WHY not also investigate the flat failure of the Farm Board in handling wheat?

Objectors to compulsory pooling meeting Feb. 17 at Carman, Man., howled down and refused to listen to C. H. Burnell, pres. of the Manitoba Pool. After several attempts he gave up.

Death of Former Chicago Chief Grain Inspector

W. Scott Cowen died at his residence in Chicago Feb. 12, aged 82 years.

He had been politically active in Northwestern Illinois and Carroll County for 20 years, and after 1904 was appointed chief Illinois State Grain Inspector with headquarters at Chicago by Governors Yates and Deneen, a position which he filled acceptably to the trade.

He had operated a farm and had bought grain and live stock, in Carroll County, but after resigning from the grain inspection department remained in Chicago to conduct a grain commission business.



W. S. Cowen, Chicago, Ill. (Deceased)

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Farm Agent Activities

After having printed at least a dozen articles during the past year in the JOURNAL and after having commented editorially on the subject five or six times, evidence concerning the pernicious activities of some of the county agents is beginning to come our way. Many of the country elevator owners are afraid to send us anything definite in the way of evidence for fear their farmer customers may eventually hear about what they have done and boycott them. One writer, whose letter is typical of others, says: "As this is a strong Farm Bureau county, I cannot afford to let my name be used in connection with this county agent matter."

Apparently, however, some of our readers are still not clear as to what these agents may and what they may not legally do. As we have repeatedly pointed out, their services are to be exclusively of an educational and advisory nature. That being true they could recommend and even urge the purchase of feeds, seeds, fertilizers, etc., from the Farm Bureau, or from any private dealer if they saw fit to do it; but they could not take the orders, make the deliveries or handle the cash. Furthermore, they could not organize either buying or selling pools.

The first evidence that is along the line of what we are after is a clipping from the Hohenwald, Tenn., *Herald*, which says that the county agent, C. M. Hume, "ordered more than 5000 pounds of lespedeza seed for the farmers of the county, besides what was sold through the merchants."

The next evidence is a mimeographed letter from the Piatt County (Ill.) Farm Bureau, soliciting orders for soybean meal, to be delivered from the car door, and this letter is signed by S. S. Davis, *Farm Advisor*.

A letter from Crawford county, Ill., says: "Our county agent, Harold Allison, is buying and selling feed, and sending out advertising letters without postage. In fact, he assisted in organizing a feed association; assists in its management and is acting as a business agent."

There are about 5000 of these extension workers in the U. S., and they are paid from several different sources. Part comes from the Federal government, part from the state, part from the county and then some may come from local organizations or even from individuals.

In defining the work which was to be paid for jointly by the Federal and State governments, Congress said:

Cooperative extension work shall consist of the giving of instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to persons not attending or resident in said colleges in the several communities and imparting to such persons thru field demonstrations, publications and otherwise, and this work shall be carried on in such manner as shall be mutually agreed upon by the Sec. of Ag., and the state agricultural college or colleges receiving the benefits.

The first money for state work was appropriated without any reciprocal clause, and it amounted to \$10,000 for each state, each year. In 1914 there was an additional annual appropriation, amounting to \$4,100,000 and it was provided that no state should share in this, if it did not match dollar for dollar, its proportion of the Federal fund.

Additional appropriations have since been made and the 1930 Year Book says the 1929 Federal appropriation for extension work was \$8,978,363; state appropriations totaled \$6,405,825, and county appropriations and contributions totaled \$7,534,012. It will be seen from this, that these 5000 agents owe a divided allegiance and that makes control

of their activities a somewhat difficult problem.

They will listen to "Uncle Sam," however, and if the JOURNAL can gather and present to the Department, evidence of wholesale disregard of the law and of the administrative rulings, something is sure to be done about the matter. One or two, or even a dozen complaints won't accomplish much, but if we can get one or two hundred, *backed up by convincing evidence*, results that are beneficial are sure to follow. Give us the facts and we will do the rest.

Government Move a Pacific Northwest Puzzle

The trade here is entirely puzzled after their meeting with Mr. George S. Milnor,

general manager of the Farmers National. In theory, the plan outlined calls for a domestic price basis on wheat, which in the Pacific Northwest absolutely eliminates the export trade of flour and wheat, as 52% of the wheat available to terminals in this area is dependent on export consumption. On this basis the Stabilization Corporation will be forced to continue operations next crop year in spite of avowed intention not to sustain new crop prices.

Argentina Rosafes were offered this week c.i.f. England, at about 15½c per bushel under what local hard winters should bring, and Australians at about the same differential under our competing white wheat. Cables from foreign connections to local exporters, confirmed rumors that the Farmers National were offering local wheat abroad at from 5c to 8c a bushel under the trade.—Portland Grain Exchange, Portland, Ore.

1914

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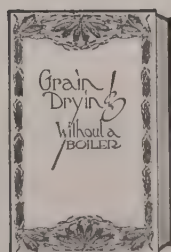
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Government Grain Handling a Failure

From address of JIM POOLE, Chicago Live Stock Exchange, before Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n. at Peoria.

Farming is a paying business. I have 700 acres in Cass county, Michigan, and it is one of the best paying investments I have. I wish I had more like it. Intelligently operated, farms are still good investments.

It is doubtful if any of the howling about farm conditions comes from honest, industrious, capable farmers. By far the most of it comes from a few paid organizers who are seeking to farm the farmer, and from a few failures at the business of farming, who would be failures at anything else they undertook.

The Agricultural Marketing Act classes with a great many of our other mistakes in legislation. Positively amateurish! Like the Volstead Act. The Volstead Act isn't so harmful. We can still get all the liquor we want, only we have to pay a high price for it. Besides which the Farm Board member representing the grape growers fixed that up with his brilliant scheme for delivering grape juice to private homes, preparing it to produce wine and afterwards coming around to do the bottling. He found a way around the Volstead Act and produced a market for the grape growers.

The Agricultural Marketing Act, conceived in ignorance and perpetuated in fraud, has done more to create uncertainty in the business life of this country than any other one thing contributing to present conditions. Its inception was in politics, its funeral is likely to be in disastrous speculation. The sooner it is repealed the sooner business men and capable farmers will return to normal confidence and the sooner the country will head back for normal prosperity.

Hoover compromised with Borah on putting an agricultural relief plank in the party platform as a matter of political expediency. Smith and his cohorts were promising the farmers such legislation. The Republicans had to follow suit.

So as soon as the election shouting was over and the agitators demanded the party make good, the mountain labored and brought forth a mouse. From the wording of the Act itself about all the Republicans wanted to do was to make the farmers of the country a present of \$500,000,000.

Things have been done by the Farm Board that were never contemplated in the Act, and the prices and handling of wheat, cotton and wool have been sadly muddled.

I do not blame the boys on the Farm Board—they have a bear by the tail and do not dare let go.

Gambling by Farm Board.—Among the unanticipated acts of the Board has been gambling in wheat futures. I called this to the attention of Mr. Legge. He said "we haven't been gambling, we never did any short selling in our existence."

Who said there was only one side of the market for gamblers? Aren't you gambling just as much when you buy wheat and hold it for a raise, as when you sell short in the belief that it will go down?

The Farm Board has been gambling by purchasing just as surely as tho it had been selling short, only it has been doing it with government money.

And after delivery of the wheat on March 1st, Mr. Legge is going to have a corpse on his hands. He will have over 200,000,000 bus. of wheat that will cost \$4,000,000 a month in carrying charges. The corpse is going to putrify and what a beautiful stink it will raise.

Yet, not satisfied with the blunders already

committed, the Board is now talking about digging into corn and live stock. The deeper they dig the deeper they will get in and the more they will destroy the confidence of the citizenry. Their interference has already made a mess of the grain business.

When the Government Unloads Wheat?—The Board claims to have held the domestic price level 15 to 20 cents above Liverpool offers. But it hasn't started the business of unloading. Meanwhile the wheat is in the show windows. It is some corpse to get rid of.

You can break man-made laws and get away with it if you are smart enough. You can buy beverages from a bootlegger, you can rob, you can steal, and if your connections are good enough you can come thru the courts with a whole skin. Not so with natural laws. Eventually they always exact their own penalty.

The only successful Farm Board was Joseph. But Joseph had divine information. He knew there would be seven fat years and seven lean ones when he could get rid of his holdings. The Farm Board has no such information.

Instead of being a branch under control of the Department of Agriculture the Farm Board has become a whip over the Department's back, forcing it to issue propaganda in vain support of its vacillating policies. Meanwhile the farmers have been organized and buroed until they don't know which way to turn.

Legge is opposed to the short seller. He considers short selling criminal, forgetting that every short seller is a potential buyer, that he has to make good by buying what he has sold. It is only the ignorance of farmers concerning actual marketing transactions and conditions that cause them to applaud when someone curses the gambler.

Yet it is the market places on which civilization rests. History reveals that when the markets failed civilization crumpled. With the destruction of open market places there was no place for establishing true values. Our Boards of Trade are not likely to go out of business, but such men as Cutten are buying memberships on the Winnipeg exchange and it may be that our Boards of Trade will cease to accurately register the law of supply and demand.

Bureaucracy grows! For some years we have had county agents. Their specified duties were to promote economical production. But they soon forgot that and butted into marketing of every kind, using the support of the business men to defeat the business men, and creating unstable conditions in their communities. Like the bigger bureaucracies that are seated in Washington they have only succeeded in muddling things.

A ray of hope in closing. We have had 18 depressions in this country in the last 100 years. We've come out of every one but the present one and we'll soon leave that behind. But among the problems confronting us is the rising tide of taxation and the autocracy of buros. They will have to be whipped if we are to restore the confidence of the citizens.

Farm prices continued their downward trend from Jan. 15 to Feb. 15, according to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. On Jan. 15 they were at the lowest point since January, 1912. It is not stated how much of the price loss is due to activities of the Farm Board stimulating production of wheat and cotton in foreign countries. Now what fool will undertake to relieve the Farm Board of its load?

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Feedstuffs

Central Feed Dealers to Meet In Milwaukee

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Central Retail Feed Dealers' Ass'n, held in Madison on Feb. 3, it was decided to hold this year's convention in Milwaukee and June 1 and 2 were the dates chosen.

New York Hay & Grain Dealers Meet

At the winter meeting of the N. Y. State Hay and Grain Dealers Ass'n which was held at Syracuse, on Jan. 23, it was decided to hold the annual meeting in Syracuse on Aug. 6 and 7, unless arrangements are made to hold a joint convention with the National Hay Ass'n, in Buffalo. Among the speakers at the winter meeting were William A. Dyer, former president of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce; Dean C. L. Roper of the College of Business Administration of Syracuse Univ.; Henry A. Bascom of the Lord & Thomas Co., Boston, and others.

About 40 members were present and a number of them were called upon for a report on hay market conditions. Samuel Deuel, of Pine Plains, N. Y., the president of the organization, presided.

Holding Legislative Meetings

The California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n has been holding a series of meetings in various sections of the state, during the present month. Meetings were held in San Francisco, Stockton, Modesto, Fresno, Hanford, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, Ontario, San Bernardino, Santa Ana, San Diego, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Santa Rosa, Petaluma, San Jose, Hayward, Chico, Marysville, and Sacramento, at each of which many of the bills introduced in the present session of the legislature were discussed.

Secretary Strommes says that almost 3000 bills have thus far been introduced, a great many of which are radical in nature and far reaching in their ultimate effect of restricting the operation of industry, and increasing the cost of doing business.

Among the bills is one that would repeal the present Commercial Feed Law and transfer the enforcement of the new one from the Bureau of Food & Drugs Dep't of Public Health, to the State Director of Agriculture.

Included in the provisions of the new measure are the following:

Tag or label on sack must show: the number of net pounds contained therein, the name, brand or trademark under which the article is sold, the name and address of the manufacturers or importers, and a statement of the ingredients from which the commercial feeding stuffs are compounded, using their common names, giving the relative proportion of the several ingredients or foods which enter into the compound and a statement of the minimum percentage it contains of crude protein, crude fat, carbohydrates and crude fibre.

Any one who fails to state "the sources from which said crude protein and crude fat

have been derived" also "the specific name and per centum of each and every ingredient used in its manufacture" is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Cottonseed Crushing Report

Cottonseed crushed during the six months, Aug. 1 to Jan. 31, as reported by the Dept. of Commerce totaled 3,725,113 tons, compared with 3,579,957 tons crushed during the same period, a year ago. The amount on hand at the mills on Jan. 31, 1931 was 620,231 tons against 757,874 tons on Jan. 31, 1930.

Cottonseed products manufactured during the 6 months Aug. 1, 1930 to Jan. 31, 1931 included 1,685,778 tons of cake and meal, and 1,032,086 tons of hulls. Comparable figures for last year were 1,590,901, and 984,558. Mills reported 343,665 tons of meal and cake and 153,862 tons of hulls on hand on Jan. 31, 1931. A year ago they reported 206,452 tons of meal and cake on hand, and 130,945 tons of hulls.

Memphis Cottonseed and Meal

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 21.—The week's trading in Cottonseed Meal ending today has been very active and the meal market has scored a net advance of 45 cts. per ton based on the May delivery. March meal has been somewhat stronger than May with the carrying charge being much less than for the past several months. The market accumulated strength daily from the lows of Monday until the culmination of the advance on Friday on which day the market was forced up about 70 cts. per ton on account of short covering. About 40 cts. of the advance was lost in today's trading and the market closed as indicated above at about 45 cts. higher for the week. There was some activity in the spot department and a good demand for cake, a considerable amount of which was sold by mixed feed manufacturers who did not require the tonnage previously bought. Mills were also selling cake at a very good basis as compared with meal. Short covering seemed to be in order in both spots and futures. The market has shown wonderful resisting powers and compared to the very weak grains and other feeds, cottonseed meal is doing well to command the price of \$25.00 per ton under the present conditions. The fact that it is not lower is attributed very largely to the operation of the Memphis market which has stood the brunt of hedge selling for the past sixty days without giving ground to any appreciable extent.

The Cottonseed market advanced during the week about \$1.00 a ton in sympathy with the advance in meal and oil but more chiefly due to the fact that offerings at the present time are very limited. The movement remains light and trading also is light, \$29.50 was bid for March seed today.

Feed Imports

Feed and fodder imports for the month of Dec. compared with Dec., 1929, and for the twelve months ending with Dec., as compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce were as follows (all figures in lbs. except hay, wheat by-product feeds and dried beet pulp, which are in tons):

	December		12 Mos. ending Dec.	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Hay	13,121	3,209	104,304	30,787
Soybean*..	7,827,852	19,654,563	113,626,639	171,854,858
Coconut or copra*..	400,000	1,222,568	22,165,771	30,292,408
Cottonseed*	20,000	5,574,393	22,074,545	43,770,008
Linseed*..	2,042,000	6,372,300	51,596,088	69,284,916
All other*	1,171,047	1,731,149	23,244,821	18,969,672
Wheat by-products.	42,451	11,103	385,643	272,864
Dried beet pulp	11,014	6,276	73,941	32,097

*These figures include both oil cake and oil meal.

Conditions and Prospects in the Mixed Feed Business

In the last issue of the Journal, extracts from letters from a number of feed and ingredient manufacturers and jobbers were printed, the discussion hinging upon the present condition of the feed industry; the prospects for the immediate future and the outlook for the more distant future. Since the last number of the paper went to press, many more letters have been received and the following extracts are taken from some of them:

Prices for products are too low, hence poor feeding.—Holly Alfalfa Products Co., Holly, Colo.

Low prices for milk and eggs forcing producers to limit feeding costs.—Ashcraft Wilkinson Co., Atlanta, Ga.

When more pay envelopes swell the income of the people, there will be a general improvement in the demand, and the prices for feedstuffs. Many people have attempted to say when this will happen, and the date for the fulfillment of these prophesies, are most all overdue.—W. E. Suits, V. P., The Quaker Oats Co., Chicago.

The merits of mixed feeds, or balanced rations must be kept before feeders and dealers continually. Economy programs (advertising and laying off help) have been overdone. Sales forces have also taken advantage of conditions and have not put forth their best efforts. Renewed energy, optimism and confidence are needed now, if ever. Small grinders throughout the country are becoming a bigger factor each year, and they will eventually control the mixed feed business.—James Carruthers, The Carruthers Brokerage Co., Chicago.

Eastern farmers are cutting down, more and more on protein feeds, due to unsatisfactory prices for milk, butter, and eggs. The eastern farmers are not feeding for production today, but simply to keep their stock alive until another season rolls around, in the hope that something better will then turn up.—A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.

There has always been a question in my mind about warm winter weather making less feed demand. My experience has been that the milder the weather the more rustling the stock would do, and therefore, the more feed they would consume. In extreme cold and blustery weather stock may require more feed, but unless they are exceptionally well housed they do not spend the time eating that they would if the weather was mild. This is especially true with stock that is being prepared for market.—R. T. Friend, La Fayette, Ind.

Low return from all farming operations has discouraged feeders to the point where they are just standing by, and "watching the parade."—Roy A. Scofield Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

In some sections of the country county agent's appeal to use home grown grains has been a deciding factor in the reduction in the use of ready mixed feeds. We have seen instances where the feed manufacturer and the county agents clashed upon this section. The feed manufacturer today is certainly not getting the support of the agents and the state feed control officials.—R. V. Johnson, International Agricultural Corp'n, New York, N. Y.

There is an absolute loss in feeding, in this territory, at prices that are prevailing for eggs, poultry and milk.—Terminal Grain Co., Ft. Worth, Tex.

The dairy farmer has not yet learned that the surplus of his products is principally due to the poor producers. He keeps a large number of cows and thinks his profits should be large. It is a difficult problem to convince him that if he would dispose of the poor cows; keep the good ones and feed them a more expensive, but a properly balanced ration, there would be a greater return upon the investment.—George G. Klosser, Sec., Linseed Meal Educational Committee, Milwaukee.

An analysis of all of the letters on this subject, clearly shows that the mild winter, low return for products, and lack of cash by farmers and feeders have been the controlling factors in this winter's slump in the sale of ready mixed feeds and high protein supplements. These are things for which the men in the feed trades are in no way responsible and for which they can offer no remedy.

There is one thing, however, that was spoken of in several of the letters, for which the men in the trades have a responsibility and that is farmer education as to the value

St. Louis Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week on the St. Louis market per ton of standard bran, gray shorts and standard middlings for the March delivery:

	Jan. 24	Jan. 31	Feb. 7	Feb. 14	Feb. 21
Bran	\$15.25	\$14.30	\$15.00	\$14.50	\$14.10
Shorts	16.75	16.25	16.85	16.75	16.20
Midds.	15.25	13.75	15.00	14.75	14.15

of properly balanced rations, whether they are for cattle, hogs, sheep or poultry. Naturally good foundation stock and good care go with good feed, and for the long pull, they are the things that mean profit to the farmer. One point that will bear constant repetition is this: Cheap feed seldom lessens production costs.

A New Sacking Scale

In those plants where lack of head room has made it impracticable to install automatic equipment for filling even weight bags it is now possible to put in automatic weighing and sacking equipment where the head room is only 64 inches, that being the small height occupied by the new sack filling scale perfected by the Richardson Scale Co.

The frame is of angle iron and is supplied in a variety of designs to suit plant conditions, either stationary or portable, floor or overhead.

An agitator is usually furnished for non-free running materials like fertilizers and feeds altho it is omitted when the scale is used for free-flowing materials like wheat, corn, scratch feed, etc. The agitator is of the squirrel cage type and is driven by a pulley.

An undercut gate controls the delivery of material from the chute to the bag. The spout is short and guides the material from the chute and gate into the bag. The bag is securely clamped at the bottom of the sacking spout by a special bag holder which cannot become clogged with dust or dirt. As a result of this freedom from clogging, the action of the scale is positive and easy at all times, and the scale operates as freely after weighing up several thousand bags as when it is first placed in use.

On one end of the beam are the cast iron weights and at the other end is suspended the bag which is automatically filled until it counterbalances the cast iron weights at the other end of the beam. The weights are placed on two hanger rods, one at each side of beam. The scale weights are of full value; i.e., a weight marked "10 lbs." actually weighs 10 lbs. Thus the weighing is simplicity itself, employing the regular Richard-

son even arm principle used by the Government Mint in weighing gold.

The scale is so designed that when the operator places the bag around the sack spout, he merely has to pull the handle toward him, thus locking the bag in the bag holder and simultaneously opening the feed gate. The bag then is filled automatically with the proper amount and the scale cuts off. The bag can then be released.

Two operations are all that are required—one to fasten the bag on the spout, which also opens the feed gate, and one to release the bag of weighed material.

The scale can be supplied to weigh from 25 to 100 lbs., or from 50 to 200 lbs. It is suitable for weighing different kinds of materials such as wheat, corn, oats, chick feed, scratch feeds, cornmeal, nitrates, acetates, tankage, phosphates, crushed granular spar and flint, fertilizers and similar materials of the same size or nature.

With free-flowing grains a speed of four to five 200 lb. sacks or six to seven 100 lb. sacks per minute can be obtained. With sluggish materials a speed of four to five 100 lb. bags will be realized. Accuracy is within $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per bag.

The scale is easy to operate since there are so few operating levers and moving parts. There is nothing to become clogged or jammed with dust or damp material. There is ample room both at front and back of the scale for the operators. In some instances, where sacking is done at high speed, one operator places the bags on the bag spout and releases the filled bag while another man takes away the filled bag from the back of the scale.

A bill, H. R. 16743, to regulate commodity exchanges and to stop short selling has been introduced by Representative Cross of Texas. Mr. Cross probably has no objection to long buying.

New Feed Trade Marks

Lucius P. Cook, Memphis, Tenn., filed ser. No. 307,967, the word "Nu-Life," above the silhouette of a horse, for stock feed.

Titusville Dairy Products Co., Titusville, Pa., filed ser. No. 308,653, the words "Navy Brand" for animal feed in the form of a concentrated milk product made from butter-milk and cultured skim milk.

Don't Cut Feed Quality

With continued low egg prices probable this spring, farmers and poultry producers should cull their flocks closely during the spring months, keeping only those hens which are good producers, instead of cutting down on the quality and amount of feed, advises R. L. Cochran of the Poultry Husbandry Dep't at Iowa State College.

He says it is false economy to try to produce eggs without good feed. The best practice is to cut down the number of birds in the flock and keep good feed on hand.

Exports of Feeds

Exports of feeds of domestic origin during December, 1930, compared with December, 1929, and for the twelve months ending with December, are reported in short tons by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	December		12 Mos. Ended	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Hay	356	664	5,216	11,073
Cottonseed cake	6,074	14,267	29,530	144,929
Linseed cake	14,831	21,303	160,979	317,716
Other oil cake	2,069	603	9,562	26,331
Cottonseed meal	663	13,317	16,601	66,675
Linseed meal	167	458	9,677	10,182
Other oil meal	50	656	1,951	4,937
Mixed dairy feeds	200	184	1,770	2,071
Mixed poultry feeds	360	404	5,564	4,836
Other mixed feeds	389	809	10,775	14,231
All other feeds	1,243	1,379	16,422	26,275

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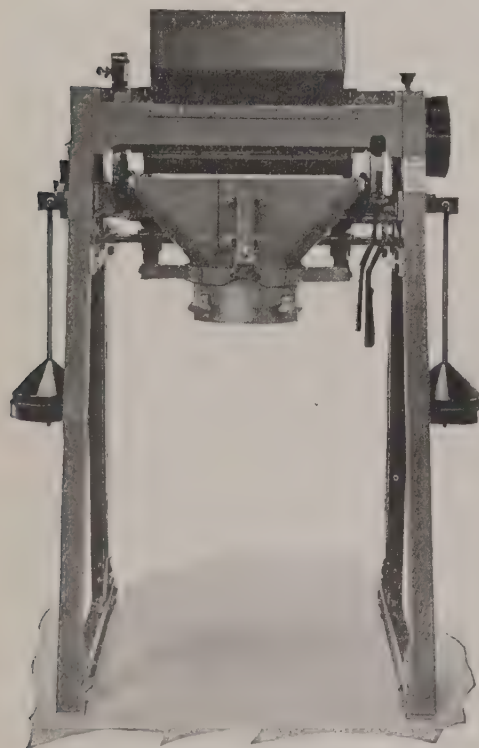
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Built with charging hopper above or below floor level.

Furnished with clutch pulley for belt drive or with electric motor for independent operation.

Write for
Bulletin 22GD

THE GRAIN MACHY. Co.
MARION, OHIO



New Sacking Scale

Feed Trade Notes

Unusually large shipments of imported dried beet pulp have reached Baltimore during the past few weeks—some of it not in good order.—R. C. N.

Millfeeds produced from Canadian wheat, milled in bond in this country, amounted to 179,754 tons in 1930, against 130,108 tons in 1929, and 175,621 in 1928.

The Posey Seed & Feed Co., of Mt. Vernon, Ind., has started its electric incubator with approximately 16,000 eggs. A hatch a week is expected for some time to come.

Springfield, Ill., has been selected as the site for the 1931 National Swine show by the National Swine Growers' Ass'n Aug. 22 to 29 in connection with the Illinois state fair.

St. Louis, Mo.—J. G. Aff, president of the F. W. Clemens Feed Co., died late last week of pneumonia. Mr. Aff, who was 61 years of age, is survived by his widow, a son and a daughter.

Drouth relief loans, which were originally confined, in so far as feed purchases were concerned, to the buying of feed for work stock, may now be procured for the feeding of any kind of stock.

Once a cow is permitted to make a drop in her milk production due to exposure out of doors or due to improper feeding for a few weeks, she cannot be brought back to her former production during that milking period.

The 1931 farm program in Minnesota should again be centered about the livestock enterprises, although caution must be used against undue expansion, Andrew Boss, vice-director of the Minnesota agricultural experiment station, recently told visitors at University Farm.

Walnut, Ia.—Louis Schumann, proprietor of the Schumann feed mill, passed away Feb. 6, at his home here following a lengthy illness with ulcers of the stomach. Mr. Schumann was 52 years old.

Chicago, Ill.—J. J. Badenoch & Co. has sold its feed brands to the Vitality Mills, a subsidiary of Rosenbaum Bros., also of Chicago. The Badenoch firm will continue in the grain business as heretofore.

The second official Argentine flaxseed estimate is 68,894,000 bushels, whereas the first estimate was for 84,408,000 bushels. Production last year totalled 50,004,000 bus. The carryover from the 1929-30 crop has been reduced to 4,697,000 bus. from 7,335,000 bus., and the export surplus this season is placed at 49,751,000 bus.

Springfield, Mass.—A proposal that former President Calvin Coolidge be asked to organize the dairy interests of New England on a five-year contract at a salary of \$1,000,000 was made in a mass meeting of New England dairymen and others called here to discuss the prevailing chaotic condition in the industry and remedies therefor.

George P. Hager, member of the grain and feed firm of C. J. Landers & Co., members of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, attended the two-day conference of Purina feed dealers, held in Washington, D. C., recently, at which nearly 1200 were in attendance from Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Delaware and the District of Columbia.—R. C. N.

U. S. exports of feedstuffs (not including feed grains except kafir and milo) in 1930 amounted to 294,962 short tons compared

with 761,730 short tons in 1929. Practically all of the decrease was in cottonseed cake and meal and linseed cake and meal. Denmark is the largest purchaser of cottonseed cake, taking about 80 per cent of our total exports, while Netherlands and Belgium are the principal purchasers of linseed cake.

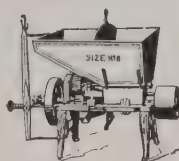
S. T. Edwards & Co. Expand

To meet a constantly increasing demand for service to the feed industry, S. T. Edwards of S. T. Edwards & Co., announces an expansion in his staff, as follows: Sherman T. Edwards, pres. and treas., Sherman W. Edwards, v.p., and secretary, and Ernest S. Scott, v.p. Other members of the staff include Manning A. Snell, Grant E. Laffin, and Daniel A. Quinn.

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

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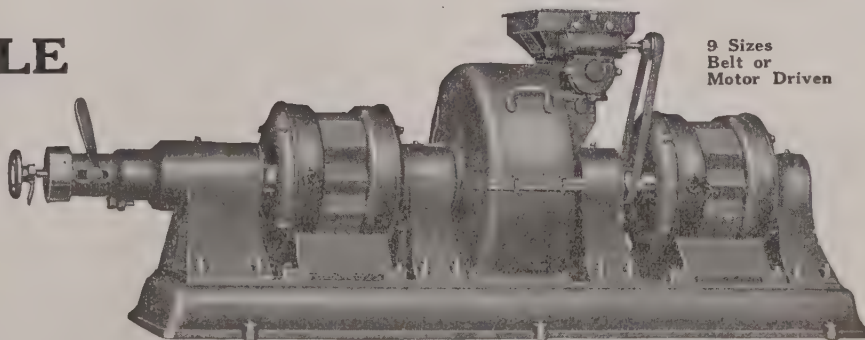
Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

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Present low grain prices and high priced stock makes feeding profitable. More grinding and mixing is being done. Feeders are demanding service and are driving past other mills to get Monarch ground Feeds.

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You can make two to three dollars more per ton on the feed you grind by mixing molasses with the farmers' feeds. The New Monarch Cold Molasses Blender is a tried and proven unit that enables you to do this most profitably.

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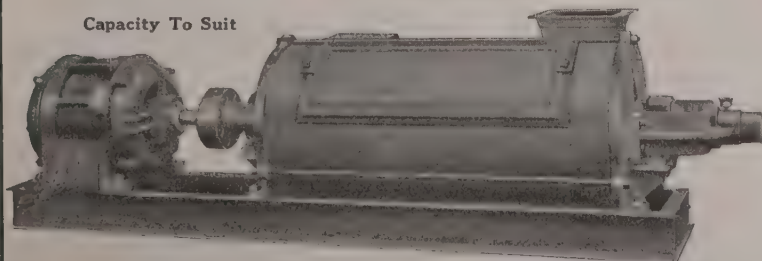
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THE MONARCH COLD MOLASSES BLENDER

Capacity To Suit



Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Applying waterproofing to the feet of his chickens, a poultry dealer of Edmonds, Washington, has experimented in making them immune to wet weather.

Iowa, with 30,295,150 pounds, led all states in shipments of dressed poultry to the New York market during 1930, according to the Iowa Department of Agriculture. Illinois was second and Minnesota third.

Now that the baby chick season is on, it may be well to repeat that starving them for 48 hours after they have been hatched, is no longer considered good practice. More chicks die from starvation than from over feeding when the right feed is fed.

The hen ranks sixth as a producer of agricultural wealth. Dairy products are first, contributing 17.8 % of the total value; corn second, with 11.2%; swine third, with 10%; hay and forage fourth, with 9%; cotton fifth, with 7.8%, and poultry sixth, with 7.1%.

Thin-shelled eggs are common at this season, is the warning given on the February page of the Cornell poultry calendar or bulletin E-186. This indicates a lack of minerals or of vitamin D in the ration and it can be corrected by feeding cod liver oil and adding a supply of ground oyster shells.

Rotary and Exchange men of Turlock, Calif., are reported as having recently staged an egg fight in order to help reduce the surplus and to stabilize prices. Clad in armor and carrying baskets of eggs, the members hurled the missiles at each other until about 100 cases were thus disposed of.

An average production of 229½ eggs per bird from a flock of 406 White Leghorn pullets, with a feed cost of 11 cents per dozen eggs is the year's record completed on Nov. 1, 1930, by the flock of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Mitchell, of Owen county, Indiana. The return above feed costs for the flock was \$3.14 per hen. Mr. Mitchell has always purchased all of the feed for his chickens, using a laying mash, shelled corn and wheat. He follows the practice of self-feeding the wheat and corn, as well as the mash, and feels that this practice has contributed to his success.



What vitamins does this cockerel need?

His legs are partially paralyzed, but 7 days of the right feed will cure him.

You will find the remedy in

PRACTICAL POULTRY FARMING

a book by L. M. HURD that is making money for 8,000 poultry owners.

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Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Warns Against Fake Salesman

The U. S. D. A. has issued the following warning against some man who claims to represent the "United States Poultry Department."

"The case of a man representing himself to be a member of the 'United States poultry department,' who recently approached a poultry raiser in northern Nebraska with the statement that his flock was in bad condition, was reported to J. O. Clarke, chief of the central district, Food and Drug Administration.

"The alleged expert squeezed from the fowls' eyes what appeared to be pus. He then applied a so-called remedy for the condition. When the poultryman asked the charge for this service, the man replied that as a Government employee he could accept no fees. He added, however, that he could sell a preparation that would keep poultry healthy. A 25-pound pail of this product cost \$12.50."

Cod Liver Oil Tests in Wisconsin

In the 1930 report of the feed inspection division of the Wisconsin Dep't of Agriculture cod liver oil and the methods used to determine its vitamin D content are commented on, in part, as follows:

Vitamin D is most commonly deficient in ordinary rations. Its presence in rations containing calcium and phosphorus tends to prevent rickets. It helps to lay down these two elements in the form of calcium phosphate, in bones. Among farm animals, young growing chickens appear to be most susceptible to vitamin D deficiencies. Its absence or deficiency in the ration manifests itself by the development of rickets or leg weakness in the chickens. Poultrymen therefore take measures to prevent rickets and cod liver oil is the material most commonly used for this purpose as it is normally rich in vitamin D, and at the same time it is moderately priced. Unfortunately all cod liver oil does not have equal anti-rachitic potency or vitamin D content. So far no chemical tests have been devised which will accurately give the vitamin D content of cod liver oils or of vitamin D preparations. This makes it necessary to rely on biological methods for a vitamin D assay of any material.

At the feed inspection laboratory, baby chicks are fed a basal ration which, when fed as the only source of feed, will produce rachitic conditions within 6 weeks. The control ration is supplemented in other pens with various small but definite additions of the cod liver oils under test.

At the end of a 6 week feeding period, all of the chicks are killed and the upper leg bones are removed from each chicken. The ash content of one of each pair of leg bones is determined, and the other is used for a silver nitrate test, which is also an indication of the amount of calcification. The ash contents and silver nitrate tests of the leg bones of the birds receiving the control or rachitic ration are then compared to those from the other lots.

The bone ash content of the leg bones of the birds receiving the rachitic ration is only a little over 30 per cent, while the birds receiving the rachitic ration plus small additions of cod liver oil will frequently contain over 45 per cent ash. An estimate of the relative potency of an oil, in vitamin D, can then be made from the average bone ash contents of the groups receiving the oils at various levels.

For ordinary laboratory control purposes, a standard feeding oil is fed at levels of one-half, one, and three per cent as additions to the rachitic ration. An addition of one-half of one per cent of a very good oil should bring the average bone ash content of the birds in the group practically up to the maximum. An oil which, when added at a level of one per cent to the rachitic ration, brings the average bone ash content practically to its maximum, should also be considered as a good oil. If a three per cent addition fails to bring up the bone ash content appreciably above the controls receiving the rachitic ration, the oil should be considered as of very poor quality.

Differences of from one to four per cent

in average bone analyses of the groups should not be considered to signify differences in vitamin D potency. Biological determinations of this nature are not as accurate as chemical determinations for protein, fat, or fiber in other feeding stuffs. Variations obtained within the groups are sometimes fairly large, which makes it necessary to always use averages for comparative purposes

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A Prepared Meat-Cereal Food-Cooked, Ready-to-Feed

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Fine ground for Poultry Mashers
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All grades and grinds

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ALL GRADES
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LEAF MEAL AND
DUPLUX FINE GROUND
FOR YOUR MASH FEEDS

Mixed Cars Our Specialty

Lamar Alfalfa Milling Co.

LAMAR, COLORADO

A New Vitamin D Method

Professor John R. Loofbouroow advises that a new method of making Vitamin D has been discovered by the Basic Science Research Laboratory of the University of Cincinnati. This vitamin is the one which insures proper bone formation in chickens and other animals. It is considered today to be an important constituent of chicken feed.

Among other things, he says: "Heretofore Vitamin D has been formed by the action of ultra-violet light on a substance known as "ergosterol," or on feeds containing the substance. The new process makes use of another type of ray, which partakes somewhat of the nature of ultra-violet rays and of x-rays. These rays are called "super-soft x-rays." They are much more penetrating than ultra-violet light, and make possible the treatment of materials to a greater depth.

"Animal experiments have been carried out in the Basic Laboratory using Vitamin D formed by this method, and the results have shown a production of the vitamin comparable to that obtained by the use of ultra-violet light."

Production of Alfalfa Meal

Production of alfalfa meal during January, 1931, totaled 33,285 short tons, according to reports received from meal grinders by the Market News Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This outturn was 7,610 tons or 30 per cent more than for the previous month but 11,536 tons, or about 23 per cent less than for January a year ago. Production through January this season aggregated 235,486 tons, or 24,973 tons less than in the same period last season, although production in the first six months this season ran ahead of last season.

Month	Production in Tons			
	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
July	22,272	24,408	26,707	14,674
August	28,614	28,884	38,716	19,738
September	40,025	32,252	42,925	28,128
October	24,994	40,847	40,427	36,236
November	27,705	27,785	33,132	37,760
December	25,646	42,077	31,898	35,739
January	33,285	44,821	51,232	40,228
February		41,653	37,393	30,246
March		22,871	27,893	25,551
April		15,588	14,659	17,865
May		11,197	8,686	16,001
June		30,666	19,385	26,492
Total for year.. ..		362,049	374,053	328,658

An Illinois Poultry Prediction

The Ill. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following predictions and suggestions to poultry raisers of the state:

During the past few years the price of poultry has been high in relation to other farm products. Recent price movements have removed this advantage. During the next year or two it is not probable that prices of other meats will give as much support to poultry prices as they have in the favorable years 1928 and 1929. It should also be remembered that any general increase in the use of turkeys means a reduced demand for chickens.

Low prices of poultry feeds appear likely to continue thru the first half of 1931, and feed is the most important item in the cost of producing poultry or eggs.

If producers of poultry respond to the present unfavorable prices by greatly reduced hatchings or purchases of chicks, the prices of poultry and eggs will be likely to improve during the fall and winter months of 1931. A very light movement of eggs into

storage this spring would tend to bring about the same sort of result. Producers may well watch the trend in production as indicated by reported hatchings during the spring.

There is nothing in the present outlook to warrant any general expansion of poultry operations. Careful selection, close culling, and efficient management may well be used in an effort to produce poultry and eggs of high quality, since in an unfavorable market situation the greatest disadvantage falls on low quality products.

Demand for Light Colored Egg Yolks Makes Feed Changes Necessary

The consuming public is commencing to say "yes." Light-colored yolks are preferred. Some eastern cities are paying a premium for eggs with the light-colored yolks.

It used to be that an egg was an egg whether it was white, brown or any other color; whether it was heavy or light, or whether the yolk was light or dark, but demands of the public are changing. In some parts of the country the trade has sought white eggs. Brown ones are preferred in others.

This newest turn, the demand for light-colored yolks, has changed the aspect of the food manufacturing business considerably. It was previously the desire to produce a feed which would result in the most eggs at the least cost. Now manufacturers are busying themselves to find the feeds which will give the desired color in the yolks as well as high production.

An Idaho Chicken Feeding Experiment

In a test to determine, if possible the influence of alfalfa on egg yolk color, the Idaho experiment station examined the eggs of 6 pens of white Leghorn pullets fed a normal laying ration, but receiving alfalfa in varying forms and amounts. Birds having free access to the dry leaves of well cured hay and those receiving 5 per cent of alfalfa meal laid the highest percentage of eggs with pale and medium colored yolks. Soaked alfalfa leaves and 10 per cent alfalfa leaf meal in the mash produced fewer eggs with pale and medium colored yolks.

A ration containing 60 per cent of ground yellow corn produced the best gains in weight and the greatest depth in pigmentation. When no yellow corn and 60 per cent of ground wheat was used, the chicks made poor gains and were quite inferior in pigmentation. With a ration of 40 per cent of

ground yellow corn and 20 per cent of ground wheat, very satisfactory gains were made and a good degree of pigmentation was secured.

A very definite correlation was found between the yolk color of the egg and the intensity of the yellow pigment in the shanks of the chicks. Eggs with pale yolks produced a high percentage of chicks with pale shanks and mostly of inferior quality.

Federal Bureaucrats in the vicinity of Minneapolis and St. Paul have organized the Twin City Federal Business Ass'n ostensibly to "promote efficiency." Similar organizations of federal officeholders in other cities concern themselves with making more jobs at the public crib. How long will the taxpayers stand for such predatory organizations.

34% Linseed Meal

Also 30% Blended Oil Meal

Iowa Feed Corp., Des Moines, Ia.

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Grain, Screenings, Mill Oats

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Straight Cars

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FAIRMONT'S

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Excellent Service

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INCREASE YOUR FEED BUSINESS

Add MINROL-PROTIN to Your Poultry Mash

MINROL-PROTIN is a Complete Mineral Concentrate for Poultry. It supplies ALL the minerals poultry requires. Added to your grain rations NOW it will insure good results for customers using your feeds.

Learn how MINROL-PROTIN will improve the efficiency of your poultry feeds and increase your business. Send today for our interesting, informative booklet, illustrated with photographs of actual results obtained with mixtures containing MINROL-PROTIN.

Feeds That Contain MINROL-PROTIN Are Better Poultry Feeds.
L. C. L. or Carload quotations on request.

Unusually attractive proposition to feed manufacturers in several states. Write today for full particulars.

THE CONCENTRATE PRODUCTS COMPANY

822 S. May Street

Chicago, Ill.

Calculating the Analysis of a Grain Mixture

By W. B. GREIM, Director Feed and Fertilizer Inspection, Wisconsin Dep't of Agriculture

Feeds vary in composition on account of variations in the analysis of seeds and variations in manufacturing processes. The following table gives the analysis of the feeds most commonly used in Wisconsin:

	Minimum, Fiber Maximum, Protein and Fat Analysis		
	Max. fiber %	Min. protein %	Min. Fat %
Alfalfa meal	35	14	2
Barley	5	11	2
Beet pulp, dried.....	22	8	1
Brewers grains, dried.....	20	23	7
Buckwheat feed	30	12	3
Buttermilk, dried	0	32	4
Corn	2	10	4
Corn oil cake meal.....	10	18	8
Corn gluten feed.....	9	23	1
Corn gluten meal.....	4	40	1
Cottonseed meal (43%)...	11	43	5
Screenings	15	14	5
Hominy feed	5	10	5
Linseed oil meal (O.P.)...	10	34	5
Malt feed	18	20	6
Malt sprouts	14	22	2
Meat scraps	3	50	6
Oats	10	12	5
Oat feed	30	5	2
Rye	2	11	2
Rye feed	7	15	3
Soybean meal	6	40	6
Tankage (60%)	3	60	6
Wheat	2	12	2
Wheat bran	11	15	5
Wheat flour mids.....	6	16	5
Wheat standard mids.....	9	16	5

Frequent requests are received to calculate the analysis of given feed formulas. A simple method is here given which is applicable for any number or amounts of ingredients. It can be used to determine the fat or the fiber as well as the protein of a formula such as is given in the following example, by substituting the fat, or the fiber figures for those of the protein. A mixed feed can be used as easily as a single concentrate in this method of calculating, but the analysis of such mixed feed must be known.

Example

To find the protein content of a mixture composed of:

400 pounds ground corn
600 pounds ground oats
350 pounds wheat bran
350 pounds gluten feed
300 pounds linseed meal

Column 1	2	3	4
Ingredients	Percentage Protein Content or Lbs. per hundred	Hundreds of Pounds of each Ingredient	Pounds of Protein from each Ingredient
Ground corn	10	4	40
Ground oats	12	6	72
Wheat bran	15	3.5	52.5
Gluten feed	23	3.5	80.5
Linseed oil meal..	34	3	102
Sum.....		20	347.0

Then 347 divided by 20 = 17.35 = protein content of ration, which is therefore 17.35%.

EXPLANATION:

1. In column 1 list the feeds used.
2. Obtain from the guarantee on the sacks, or from the analysis given in the table above, the protein content of the ingredients.

NOTE: If either fat or fiber content is also wanted, insert such figure instead of the protein figures, and calculate in separate calculations, exactly as for protein.

3. Place the hundreds of pounds of each ingredients in column 3. For example, 350 pounds of an ingredient is listed as 3.5 hundred pounds.

4. Multiply for each ingredient the figures in column 2 by those in column 3 to obtain figures for column 4. This

is multiplying the percentage of protein, or pounds in a hundred, by the number of hundred pounds of each ingredient to obtain the total pounds of protein furnished by each ingredient in the formula.

5. Add column 3, which gives the total weight of the formula in hundred pounds.
6. Add column 4, which gives the total weight of protein.
7. Divide the sum of column 4 by the sum of column 3. This is then the protein content, in percentage, of the formula.

Grain Firm Sells Chicks

The Gibson Grain Co., of Houston, Tex., is making a drive on the sale of baby chicks that are not less than a week old. It is said that the advantage of purchasing week old, instead of day old, chicks lies in the fact that they have thus been carried past their most critical period.

In the past all baby chicks that have been sold in Houston have been offered as "day-old" chicks. Despite the loss of from 20 to 40 per cent on the stock that they sell, the Gibson Grain Company has not advanced the price of the chicks that have been reared for a week or 10 days.

"Our plan of caring for the young birds until they have aged a week or more gives the buyer a reasonable chance to raise from 90 to 100 per cent of them," said J. J. Gibson. "All of the chicks are hatched from eggs produced by flocks that are blood tested and state accredited, as assurance against diarrhea. With good care, the poultry raiser should lose few, if any, of these chicks that have already been started.

"Only an expert poultryman can hatch chicks as cheaply as he can buy started ones, since the cost of a setting of eggs is approximately as much as the cost of 10 of these birds. Without unusual luck, only a person who is thoroughly familiar with chickens is likely to raise as many as 10 birds from 15 eggs.

"We keep Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorn chicks in stock and can fill orders for any other varieties that a person may want."

Then the Gibson Grain Co. has first call on the feed trade of all the poultry raisers to whom it supplies chicks.

Brewing Barley Wanted

At the annual meeting of the Master Brewers' Ass'n in Chicago on Feb. 10, M. Maegerlein, president of that organization, said that agronomists in advocating the growing of beardless barley failed to take into consideration the higher price obtained by farmers for bearded barley, which is suitable for brewing, and that failure to grow this type of grain would result in increased importations from Canada.

The Canadian government is awake to the demand for bearded barley among brewers and is encouraging its growth, Mr. Maegerlein said, and already large quantities of malt syrups are being imported from Canada. About 350 brew masters attended the convention, and the barley problem was discussed by the technical committee.

R. T. FRIEND

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H. B. NAY

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"Feeds and Feeding"

ILLUSTRATED

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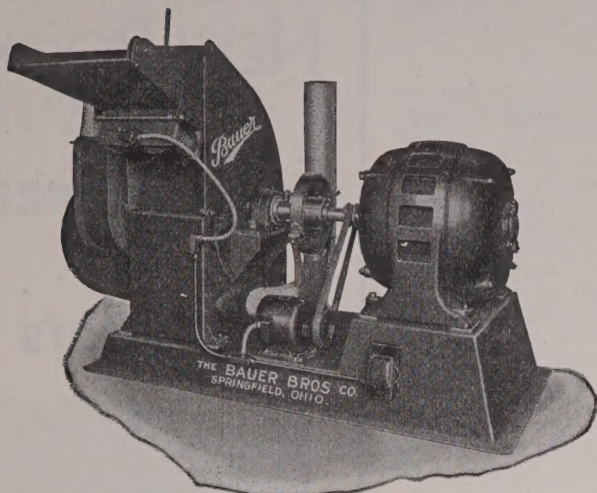
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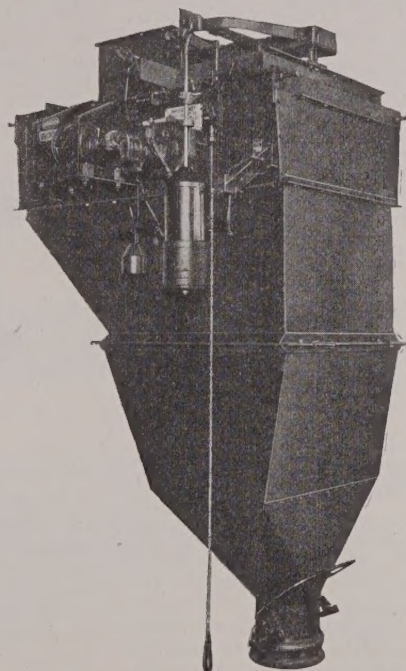
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Fighting the Itinerant Grinder

In an announcement reading as follows, C. E. Wood, manager Farmers Co-Operative Elevator Co., at Storm Lake, Iowa, shows how he is fighting against the inroads of the itinerant feed grinder:

Announcement

We will come and get your feed, haul it in, grind it, haul it back and put it in your bin for our regular prices on grinding—

(15c for Fine—12c for Coarse—10c for Extra Coarse)

Also we will take care of your hulling needs in the same way, at 12c per hundred up to a distance of 8 miles from Storm Lake. If you would just as soon have us bring out a load of our ground oats and haul yours back, it would save us an extra trip, and we are always careful and try to get the best of oats for grinding purposes where we are going to exchange. Of course this is your privilege and we will do it whatever way you want it done.

This is a home-owned Cooperative Institution which was organized and established before the Portable Milling Co. was ever known or heard of, also we pay a tax to use the roads that we use in our own county, also the money that is paid into this institution is kept in your own home community where you get some good out of it, it does not go to some other state or some other part of the state where you never see it or you never derive any benefit from it.

Also, who likes to have their place all mussed up by a machine coming on there, that leaves a mess for you to take a half day off in order to get it cleaned up like you had it previous to their coming there. Also this plan does away with your having to be there to help with the grinding (which will mean a lot to you when you get busy in the field next spring). Also we weigh your grain when we grind it, we do **NOT ESTIMATE**—WE DO NOT GUESS—WE GO BY FACTS.—**Farmers Co-Operative Elevator Co., C. E. Wood, Manager.**

Natural Crossing Forms New Grain Rusts

The reason certain rust-resistant varieties of wheat and rye lose their resistance to stem rust is that new hybrid forms of rust constantly arise.

Dr. Moses N. Levine and Dr. Ralph U. Cotter, pathologists of the U. S. D. A., suspected that new rust forms were originating by the interbreeding of old forms and were overstepping the bounds of resistance of certain so-called resistant varieties of grain. In the laboratory they crossed a strain of rust that attacks rye with one that attacks wheat and produced a new rust which severely infects certain varieties of both wheat and rye not formerly damaged by either parent rust. The reaction of this hybrid was almost identical with that of a rust, described in 1911, which, the scientists now assume, originated by a similar process of hybridization in nature.

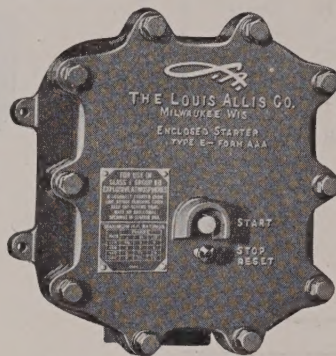
The discovery gives new importance to barberry eradication throughout the wheat belt, for it is while the rust spores inhabit the barberry leaf that various strains interbreed and create new hybrids. For many years it has been common knowledge that stem rust survives in northern wheat-growing regions only by means of the stage produced on barberry bushes. In warmer regions rust can survive without barberry bushes. It now becomes evident that no plant breeder can be sure his new variety of wheat or rye will remain resistant to rust in the presence of barberry bushes on which new hybrid forms of rust may arise.

Farm population as of Jan. 1, 1931 was estimated by the U. S. D. A., to be 27,430,000 compared with 27,222,000 on Jan. 1, 1930. Fewer people are leaving the farms and more people are going on to them, so they must not be "the next door to the poor house," as has been so loudly heralded in recent months, but this will not reduce the acreage as demanded by the Farm Board.

An Improved Air-Break Motor Starter

What is said to be the first air-break "explosion-proof" motor starter has just been placed on the market. This new starter, known as Type E Form AAA, is built on the same principle as the Louis Allis "explosion-proof" motor, which also was the first of its kind.

Both starter and the motor are built to withstand the force, and prevent the escape of flame from any explosion likely to occur inside the apparatus due to grounds, burn-outs, etc. The new "explosion-proof" starter is illustrated herewith. The starter proper consists of the usual across-the-line air-break magnetic contactor with overload and under voltage protection. The strength to withstand explosions is provided by a heavy cast iron case designed to withstand the worst explosion likely to occur, with an ample factor of safety. The cast iron cover is held on the case by 10 heavy cap screws. Wide machined surfaces, and very tight joints between the case and cover, cool and prevent the escape of flame even if explosive vapors enter due to "breathing" and are ignited inside the starter.



Air Break Motor Starter

Before being placed on the market this switch was submitted to Underwriters' Laboratories who submitted it to numerous severe tests in which vapors were exploded inside of the case (by means of a spark plug), while the switch itself was surrounded by explosive vapors. At no time did any flame escape to ignite the surrounding vapors, and therefore Underwriters approved the starter for use in "Class I, Group D" hazardous locations—which includes all places where grain dusts and hazardous liquids are made, used, or handled.

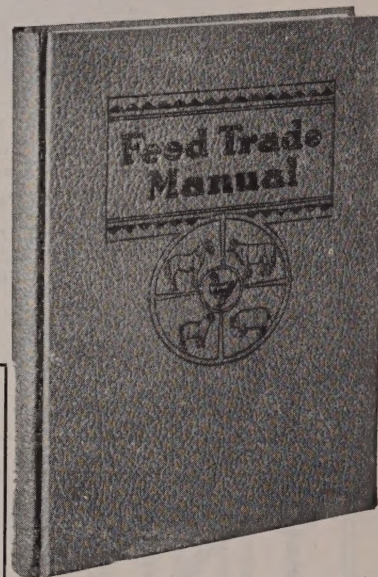
Thus approved the new "explosion-proof" motor starter is ideal for use in refineries, chemical plants, grain elevators, feed mills, or wherever the surrounding atmosphere may be flammable from the presence of explosive vapors or combustible dust.

The new Type E Form AAA motor starter is a revolutionary improvement, because it eliminates the oil being used in oil-immersed starters in hazardous areas. Oil cannot be depended upon for absolute safety due to possibility of low levels, the oil being entirely missing, or the oil being diluted with water or being saturated with explosive vapors. The Louis Allis air-break "explosion-proof" starter is "fool-proof" because it is designed to prevent damage even if an explosion should occur inside the starter.

Grain dealers who listen have learned that many of the traveling men who call on them are reservoirs of merchandising and selling experiences, gained thru their daily contacts with the trade. Many who take advantage of their opportunities to learn find happy solutions for many of their local problems.

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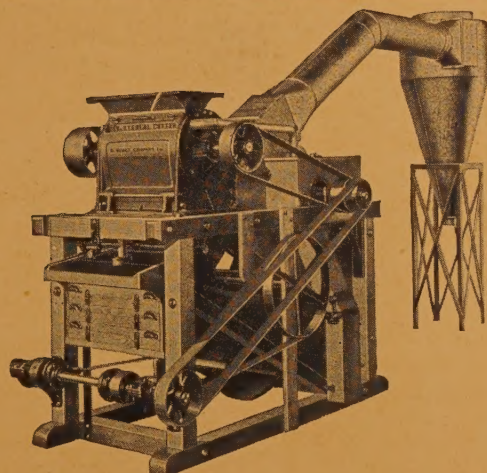
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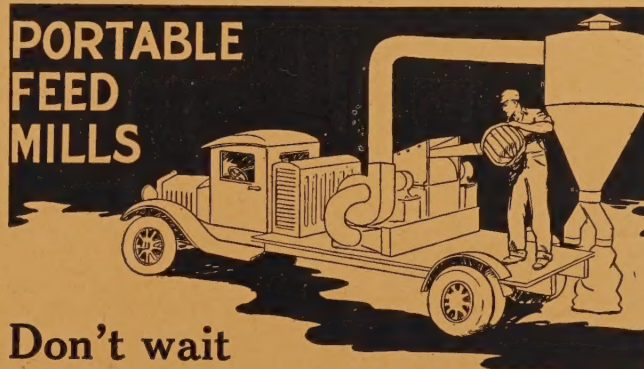


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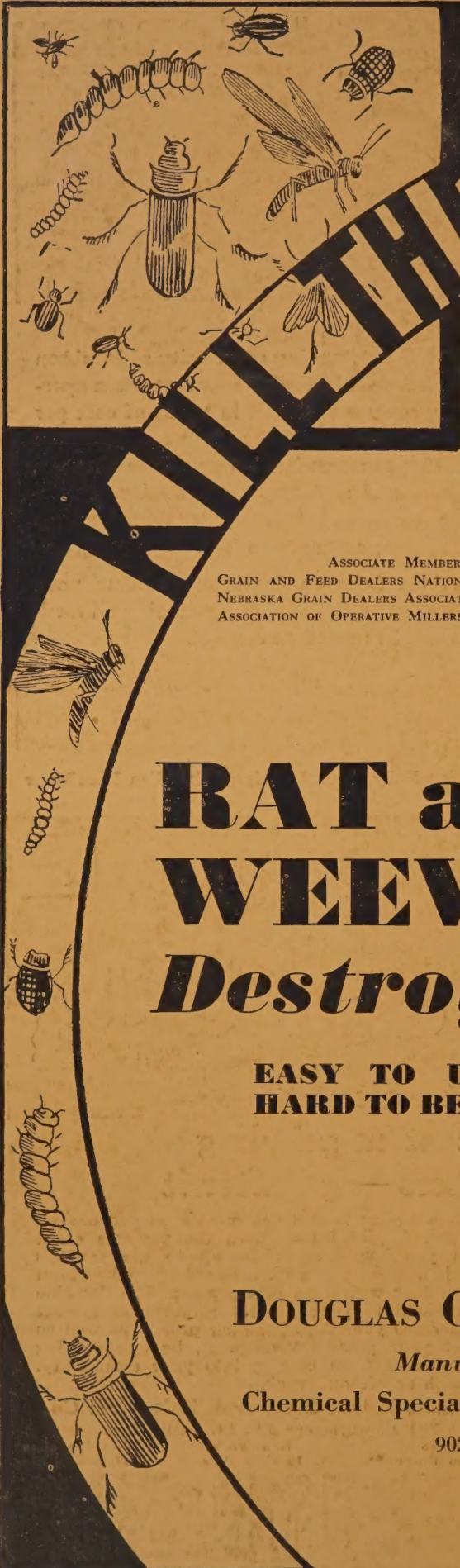
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